DAILY REPORT

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COMPLICITY IN PLOT TO ASSASSINATE POPE DENIED

Diplomat Vasilev's Denial

AU161957 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] A BTA correspondent has met with (Zhelyo) Kolev Vasilev, former secretary of the Bulgarian military attache in Rome, about whom it has been said in the West that he was involved in the attempt against Pope John Paul II.

"I categorically protest against the attempts to involve me in the attempt against the pope. I fully reject any complicity. All accusations against me are absurd," Zhelyo Vasilev declared.

In regard to the claims of the Western mass media that Mehmet Ali Agca, the person who had fired on the pope, identified (Zhelyo) Vasilev as his accomplice, the former secretary of the Bulgarian military attache in Rome declared that he does not know Ali Agca at all and has never met him.

As for the claim that during the attempt he was at St. Peter's Square in Rome, or in immediate proximity to the square, in order to facilitate Agca's flight, (Zhelyo) Vasilev declared that on 13 May 1981, the day of the attempt, and the days immediately preceding and following the attempt, he was not on the square at all. On 13 May, in the afternoon hours, he was at the embassy. This can be documented.

As regards Western claims that he left Italy long before his mandate was to expire in order to avoid being arrested, (Zhelyo) Vasilev declared that this can be very easily refuted if somebody turns to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. His mandate expired on 27 August 1982, and his replacement waited for his Italian entry visa for 2 months, and arrived in Rome at the beginning of August. (Zhelyo) Vasilev declared that he left Italy on 27 August 1982, when his normal mandate expired. He declared that he is ready to return to Italy in order to defend his innocence and refute the slander, if only there is a guarantee that he can count on legality and justice.

BTA Press Conference

AU171057 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] A press conference organized by Boyan Traykov, director general of the BTA, in connection with the present noisy and slanderous anti-Bulgarian campaign carried out in the West, began at the Park Hotel Moskva in Sofia an hour ago. Some 250 Bulgarian and foreign journalists, among them representatives of various big news agencies, of radio and television companies and of mass publications were present. In his introductory speech, Boyan Traykov went into details on the unjustified charges against the Bulgarian citizens who participated in an alleged conspiracy to murder the head of the Roman Catholic Church Pope John Paul II. The BTA director general presented to the participants at the press conference Rositsa Antonova, wife of Sergey Ivanon Antonov, who was arrested in Rome; Todor Ayvazov, chief of the financial section of the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome, (Velyu) Vasilev, until until recently secretary of the Bulgarian military attache in Rome, all of whom expressed readiness to reply to questions posed to them by the journalists.

The BTA director general emphasized the resolute and categorical protest against the unworthy and shameful slanders against Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people which cannot be explained with any facts of proof. By citing numerous documents, he showed that the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov is absolutely innocent and insisted upon his immediate release by the Italian authorities.

The Bulgarian people and Bulgaria, completely dedicated to their supreme strivings to build a new socialist society and to live in peace, he further emphasized, cannot have participated in terrorist conspiracies and actions. Terrorism is basically incompatible with the principles and essence of our policy, of our ideology and of the Marxist-Leninist tenets that are our banner in the struggle for social progress. Boyan Traykov noted that there is at present an unqualified anti-Bulgarian and anti-socialist provocation, a campaign directed against detente, against development of international understanding and confidence and a provocation in harmony with the crusade against socialism as proclaimed by Washington.

The BTA director general expressed the hope that Sergey Antonov will be released and the slanderous anti-Bulgarian campaign stopped. He also said that he hoped that the good, friendly relations between Bulgaria and Italy will not be darkened and will continue to develop in the interest of the Bulgarian and Italian peoples.

The press conference continues.

BULGARIANS NOT INVOLVED IN DRUG TRAFFICKING

AU162034 Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 16 Dec 82

["Bulgaria and Combating Drug Smuggling" -- BTA headine; quotation marks as received]

[Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 2000 GMT on 16 December summarizes the following item, beginning with the sentence: "Bulgarian television tonight interviewed Nikolay Nikolov, director general of Bulgarian customs, in relation to allegations in Western newspapers that Bulgaria has been involved in smuggling drugs in Italy -- an operation conducted by Italian and Turkish citizens, as well as by citizens of some other countries."]

Sofia, December 16 (BTA) -- A total of 900 cases of illegal drug traffic through Bulgaria were revealed in the last 10 years. More than 24,000 kg of drugs including 167 kg of morphine and 100 kg of heroin were seized "said Mr Nikolay Nikolov, director general of "Bulgarian customs". In an interview for the Bulgarian television he said that the transgressors are exclusively foreign nationals.

The interview was telecast in the central information transmission of the television this evening.

Mr Nikolov stressed that because of her geographical situation Bulgaria is a transit country on the road of the drugs from the countries-producers to the countries-consumers -- Western Europe and the USA.

"So far there is no case of Bulgarian national and a Bulgarian transport vehicle to be meddled in illegal drug traffic", said Mr Nikolov. As for the nationality which prevails -- it is the Turkish citizens -- 222, there are 79 from Lebanon, 43 from the FRG, 21 from Pakistan, 17 from Iran, 13 from Austria, 15 from Egypt, 11 from France, etc. All of them are sentenced. (?At) the appeal of the UNO since the end of 1975 the punishments for drug smuggling are increased up to 12 years of imprisonment.

Dwelling on the illegal traffic drug through Bulgaria, he stressed that in the last 2 years there was seen a change in both qualitative and quantitative respect. "Hashish gives way to heroin. From the point of view of the customs authorities the finding out of drugs of small quantity is considerably more difficult. And because of its physical properties heroin is difficult to be uncovered, Mr Nikolov said.

Several years ago when we revealed more than 100 cases a year with a total of thousands of kilograms, in the last 2-3 years [words indistinct] several scores of cases with hundreds of kilograms each", the director general continued. "At the same time, however, there is a substantial qualitative change. For example up to 1979 [word indistinct] have revealed a total of 5 kg and 190 gr of heroin, and since 1979 until today we have uncovered 35 cases with a total of 102.5 kg. Besides this, in the same period we also revealed a great illegal traffic of morphine -- 163 kg.

The director general of the Bulgarian customs said that the drug smuggling is a part of the big international drug problem. [Words indistinct] that in spite of the great efforts of the different national administrations, and the international organizations with the UNO in the first place, the state of affairs in many countries continues to be alarming."

The head of the customs dwelt also on the cooperation of the Bulgarian customs authorities with other states and international organizations. This year Bulgaria was elected a member of the political commission of the world customs organization. Last year the world customs congress was held here -- it was for the first time that such a congress was held in a socialist country. Bulgaria was the initiator, co-organizer and host of two international congresses on cooperation in combating the drug smuggling -- in 1978 and in 1980 -- our activity in combating the illegal traffic of drugs is not confined only to the customs control. It is also aimed at uniting the international efforts. As in all the other spheres, the international customs cooperation plays undoubtedly its positive role, Mr Nikolov stressed.

In conclusion in his interview for the Bulgarian television, Mr Nikolov said that in the autumn of 1983 in Bulgaria there will be held the first international seminar on the questions related to drug smuggling (as decided by the customs cooperation council).

SECOND DAY OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION REPORTED

AU161519 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Sofia, December 16 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian economy is developing steadily and dynamically. The draft bills on the socio-economic development of the country and the budget for 1983 submitted for discussion to the National Assembly are realistic and possible for fulfilment. These are some of the major conclusions drawn by the Bulgarian people's deputies in the second day of the National Assembly's sittings of the eight session. The people's deputies underlined that in the first two years of the current five-year period (1981-1985) Bulgaria has maintained an active trade and payments balance, has steadily raised the living standard of her people. Judging by the draft bills submitted for discussion, this trend will be preserved in the year to come, and not only them. The policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party, aimed at increasingly better meeting the growing material and intellectual needs of the people, is carried through consistently and actively. The deputies who took the floor have expressed the view that the former results of the implementation of the five-year plan and the projects for socio-economic development of the country next year -- the decisive year of the five-year period -- will ensure the fulfilment of all the economic indices, underlying the Eighth Five-Year Plan. It was underlined that the strong social orientation of the draft bills submitted for discussion makes understandable all efforts for general intensification, for a stepped up introduction of the achievements of the techno-scientific progress, for the use of new ways of management.

The Bulgarian people's deputies emphasized the fact that the draft bills discussed represent an open system, i.e. they are a programme-minimum, creating conditions for revealing extra reserves on the basis of which it could be overfulfilled. The extra reserves will be revealed by means of the counterplans of the different working teams.

The deputies commented on the draft bills both integrally and on different clauses pertaining to the advancement of various counties and regions. Concrete proposals have been made for the development of education, culture, housing construction, of different branches and sub-branches.

Reports on Electors' Assignments

AU161532 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Sofia, Dec 16 (BTA) -- Today at the eighth session of the National Assembly the Council of Ministers and the National Council of the Fatherland Front reported on the fulfillment of the electors' assignments. 114,961 tasks for the whole 1981-1986 mandate have been sent to the people's councils. Of them 69,375 assignments have been included in their 1981-1982 programmes. 44,244 assignments are provided for fulfillment. 31,038 assignments have been fulfilled until October 30. They are related above all to the urbanization and to creating better hygienic conditions of the populated places, to the improvement of the water supply, to the development of the transport and communications, to the improvement of the trade services' to the questions related to the local industry, the services for the population, agriculture and the food and tobacco industry, to the improvement of the services in the sphere of education and culture, the health care, etc.

For the first time during this mandate the assignments to the people's councils which lie beyond their competence, were assigned to the respective ministries. The ministries have fulfilled 348 assignments in the sphere of the transport, education, power engineering, trade and services, construction, etc. The general estimations in the report is that insistent efforts have been made and good results have been achieved in the fulfillment of the assignments. Still there are, however, a number of faults and shortcomings and in the report concrete measures for their doing away with are outlined.

Zhivkov Attends Closing Session

AU162121 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Summary] "In the afternoon hours of 16 December the eighth session of the Eighth National Assembly ended. The concluding meeting was attended by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov."

The session completed its fruitful activity by discussing and adopting the 1983 national plan and budget. "We can say that the country's plan and budget correspond with the interests of the entire people and are totally in the spirit of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress."

The National Assembly members also heard a report on the international activity of the National Assembly during 1982 and a plan for its work for 1983. Four sessions will be held during 1983.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, read a concluding speech.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON -- The State Council has issued a decree releasing Todor Dobrev Khristov from his post as ambassador of Bulgaria to Lebanon. Yordan Khristov Kalaydzhiev has been appointed Bulgarian ambassador to Lebanon. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 9 Dec 82 AU]

RUDE PRAVO SEES U.S. 'INTERFERE' IN AUSTRIA

AU161238 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 15 December 1982 on page 7 carries a 260-word "Zr"-signed report headlined "U.S. Attempt To Dictate to Neutral Austria: DIE PRESSE: The United States Warns Austria Against Deliveries of Technology to the Socialist States."

After noting that in an interview reported in Vienna DIE PRESSE Fred Ickle, U.S. deputy secretary of state, had accused Austria of passing prohibited Western technology to the East and had criticized its low-interest credits to the USSR and other bloc countries, RUDE PRAVO concludes its report by saying, "The United States is trying to interfere not only in the internal affairs of the Republic of Austria but to dictate to it a policy that is at gross variance with its neutrality status."

URBAN LEAVES NEPAL, ARRIVES IN INDIA 15 DEC

AU161134 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Dec 82 p 7

[Report in column "24 Hours Abroad"]

[Text] A Czechoslovak trade delegation, led by CSSR Minister of Foreign Trade B. Urban, has ended its visit to Nepal and arrived in India.

PRAGUE CEREMONIES CELEBRATE USSR FOUNDING

Soviet Embassy Reception

LD170052 Prague CTK in English 2106 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Prague -- Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin gave a reception here tonight on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

He was congratulated by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the party Presidium, other party officials, representatives of the government, the Federal Assembly and the National Front, the Czechoslovak People's Army and other personalities of political and public life. Also present were representatives of the Warsaw Treaty Allied Armed Forces, members of the command of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia and members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

Report on Botvin Remarks

LD170206 Prague CTK in English 1739 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Prague -- The entire policy of the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet state is directed at preventing a nuclear holocaust and strengthening the foundations of world peace, Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin stated at the meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union here Thursday.

The effectiveness of the Soviet foreign policy is based on the country's economic and military strength, unlimited support of the people, on firm friendship and combat union with its allies and friends, on activity of the national liberation movement, the international working class, the world army of communists and the international anti-war movement, the ambassador went on to say.

He stressed the Soviet Communist Party is firmly resolved to strengthen the socialist community and help promote a comradely cooperation and socialist mutual assistance and make them more effective. The Soviet people note with satisfaction that the Soviet Union's cooperation with fraternal Czechoslovakia is expanding in all respects. They rejoice at the successes attained by the Czechoslovak people in building developed socialist society, the ambassador noted.

The ambassador stated the birth of the Soviet Union 60 years ago became one of the decisive factors ensuring favourable conditions for the restructuring of society on the basis of socialist principles.

Over the 60 years the Soviet Union has changed into a great industrial world power. National income in 1981 was 167 times higher than in 1922. Industrial production rose 537 times. The Soviet Union's share in the world industrial output increased from 1 per cent in 1922 to 20 percent at present. In the same period the volume of farm production went up four-fold. We are able to produce everything we need and use almost exclusively our own raw and other materials, the ambassador added.

The big country which unified more than 100 nations and nationalities, national and ethnic groups has eradicated national hatred and presented itself to the world as a great indestructible fraternity of working people.

The ambassador said that the successes of the Soviet economy, science and culture justify pride. However, there are also difficulties and shortcomings. One cannot but see that the difficulties are connected with the worsening of the international situation, with the aggressive policy of imperialism which forces us to spend considerable means on defence he added.

The long-term line of Soviet policy is detente and strengthening of international security and we shall not deviate from this line, the Soviet ambassador pointed out. The guarantee of success is the indestructible unity of the Communist Party and the people, the cohesion of all nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union, their joint work in the name of more victories, the ambassador stressed.

Report on Strougal Comments

LD170200 Prague CTK in English 1755 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Prague -- At a time when the war circles of some Western countries, especially the United States, have unleashed unprecedented armament the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union are a barrier destroying the attempts to plunge the world into a war catastrophe.

This point was stressed by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Premier Lubomir Strougal at a ceremonial meeting here Thursday marking the 60th anniversary of the birth of the Soviet Union.

The meeting was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party and president, Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the party Presidium, other party officials, members of the government, the Federal Assembly, organizations of the National Front, representatives of the armed forces and other political, public and cultural personalities. Also present was Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin, representatives of the Warsaw Treaty Allied Armed Forces and the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia and leading officials of socialist countries' diplomatic missions here.

"We fully support the conclusions of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee that 'the difficulties and tensions characteristic of the present international situation can and must be overcome'... At the same time socialism will not ignore anything that would weaken its security, disrupt the present balance of power and give military superiority to imperialiam," Lubomir Strougal stated.

Czechoslovakia's alliance, fraternity and cooperation with the Soviet Union have been tested by time, at times good and bad, and have matured into a firm principle of life and existence. Cooperation with the Soviet Union has an upward trend and its invaluable results are apparent in every sphere, Lubomir Strougal continued.

The 1980's are placing much higher demands and time does not wait. Cooperation with the Soviet Union and in many respects virtual interconnection of the two economies is the main guarantee of stability and dynamic social and economic development of Czechoslovakia. All its plans and future intentions depend on it. We must do everything to make use of and consistently honour all the significant agreements we have so far concluded with the Soviet Union.

We are also judging the possibility of Czechoslovakia's participation in major Soviet projects, especially the food and fuels and energy programs and the reconstruction of selected branches of the Soviet national economy.

Such cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries ranks among the decisive factors in application of the [word indistinct] of intensification, effectiveness and high quality of all work. It helps overcome the adverse influences of the crisis development in the capitalist states and their discriminatory policy, Lubomir Strougal said.

TOMASEK CENSURES KATOLICKE, WITHDRAWS IMPRIMATUR

LD162308 Vatican City in Czech to Czechoslovakia 1845 16 Dec 82

[Text] "Is KATOLICKE NOVINY [CATHOLIC NEWS] Really Catholic?" -- A [word indistinct] bulletin issued by the press information center in Brussels carries a report to the effect that the archbishop of Prague, Cardinal Tomasek, after his return from Rome, has recalled Canon of Prague Jan Lebedea from the editorial office of KATOLICKE NOVINY. At the same time he prohibited KATOLICKE NOVINY from stating that it is published with the church imprimatur.

On 6 September Cardinal Tomasek sent a letter of protest to the editor in chief of KATOLICKE NOVINY, Hochmann, pointing out that he had the ultimate responsibility for the content of the only religious weekly devoted to believers and not to priests. In Czechoslovakia, 30 dailies, 281 weeklies, 173 bi-weeklies and 381 monthlies are published -- a total of 865 periodicals. However, Catholics have only one weekly composed of three sheets. This is a glaring contradiction, if we take into account the possibilities enjoyed by other periodicals.

Moreover, this absolutely inadequate press outlet is being consistently limited owing to the publication of reports dealing with the "Pacem in Terris" Association, prohibited by the church. Despite its limited space, KATOLICKE NOVINY carries -- in a manner offensive to the Catholic laity -- never-ending superficial reports from the meetings of the "Pacem in Terris" Association of Catholic clergy.

Cardinal Tomasek writes: "In my own name, and on behalf of other ordinaries, I have repeatedly protested against this activity in the editorial office of KATOLICKE NOVINY -- but to no avail. However, after the publication of the 8 March 1982 statement on some associations and organizations prohibited to all clergymen, it is absolutely inadmissible that a paper with the title 'Catholic' carries reports about the activity of an association of clergymen prohibited by the ban issued by the congregation for clergymen."

Cardinal Tomasek goes on to point to the absurd stance of KATOLICKE NOVINY -- at that time still published with the church imprimatur -- in carrying in issue No 28 an anonymous article with the confusing headline "In Loyal Service for Church and Country." In the space of three months, following numerous protests from both ordinary believers and priests, Cardinal Tomasek has written three letters of protest to the Secretariat of the "Pacem in Terris" Association.

In the conclusion of his letter Cardinal Tomasek reminds the editor in chief of KATOLICKE NOVINY, Hochmann: "Therefore, I must again with the utmost urgency and emphasis draw your attention to the fact that a paper carrying the title 'Catholic' must consistently follow the line of the Roman Catholic Church and its supreme head; otherwise the paper can have neither church imprimatur nor carry the title 'Catholic'. This is a very fundamental case of discipline which must be observed not only in a political party but in every organization. In the religious sphere this is infinitely more valid."

The leadership of KATOLICKE NOVINY appears to be deaf. Therefore, the Arcibishop of Prague Cardinal Tomasek has had to withdraw from the paper its church imprimatur.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM CONVENES, VIEWS CRIME

AU152056 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Consistently Against Lack of Discipline: Federal Assembly Presidium's Resolution"]

[Text] Prague, 13 Dec (CTK) -- This Monday the CSSR's Federal Assembly Presidium convened in Prague with Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly, in the chair.

Jan Fejes, CSSR's prosecutor general, submitted to the Presidium for consideration the report on the state and development of crime with respect to the most serious crimes. The meeting was attended by Jaromir Obzina, federal minister of the interior. After reports by the chambers' chairmen Vaclav David and Dalibor Hanes, who dealt with the report discussion in the committees and presidiums of the two chambers, and after the discussion speeches, the Federal Assembly Presidium adopted a resolution which stresses that it is one of the foremost duties of the socialist state and its apparatus and of social organizations and the family, to cultivate respects for the law and the law, and to consolidate the citizens' socialist legal awareness. The principle that laws apply to everybody must also be consistently applied to those who have committed crimes. When a crime is committed, it must be followed by a penalty.

In the interests of curbing crime, the Federal Assembly Presidium considers it imperative to further perfect the comprehensive and systematic approach to organizing the fight against crime and to further deepen the coordination of political, economic and cultural-educational measures on an all-social scale.

The effectiveness of the legal proceedings themselves, including the serving of sentences involving a deprivation of freedom and protective measures, and the care of persons released from serving such sentences, must be enhanced. The mass communications media, particularly the press, radio and television, must be yet more active in shaping the working people's legal awareness and creating throughout society an atmosphere of irreconcilability toward all antisocial activities, particularly toward those leading to unjustified enrichment. All management bodies and leading workers, in close cooperation with social organizations, are expected to assert the measures adopted for reducing economic crimes and other antisocialist phenomena in the economic sphere. The control bodies in enterprises must more resolutely direct their attention to all manifestations of a lack of economic and financial discipline.

The Presidium recommended to the CSSR prosecutor general, the CSSR minister of interior and the chairman of the CSSR Supreme Court that they perfect the work of all bodies involved in legal proceedings in the prosecution of offenders in all sectors, and in developing comprehensive preventive measures. It also recommended that they develop cooperation between the bodies involved in legal proceedings and the bodies of the National Front and all organizations rallied in the National Front, so that these make the widest use of their possibilities for strengthening legality. The resolution charges the chamber committees with following and appraising the efficiency of measures adopted by the state bodies and economic organizations for curbing economic crime and other antisocial phenomena in the economic sphere.

The Presidium also heard the information submitted by Karol Laco, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of its Legislation Council, on the CSSR Government's legislation intentions for 1983, including long-term plans for the coming period, and took cognizance of it and approved it.

The Presidium then discussed and approved the plan of the main tasks of the CSSR Federal Assembly and its bodies.

Toward the end of the session, the Federal Assembly Presidium promulgated, in accordance with Article 5 of Law No 73/1982 of the law register on amendments to the Law on Social Insurance and to the regulations on health insurance, the full text of Law No 121/1975 of the Law Register on Social Insurance; it also took cognizance of the report on the official visit to the CSSR by the delegation of the Iraqi National Assembly, which took place in November.

BRIEFS

1983 AGRICULTURAL PLAN -- According to M. Toman, Czech minister of agriculture and food, the 1982 plan of gross agricultural production will be fulfilled 99.7 percent, which represents a 2.6-2.8 percent growth against the average result of the preceding 5-year period. Except for grain and rape, all other production plans of major crops were fulfilled. The milk production shortfall has been reduced to 10 million liters and may be eliminated by the end of the year. The 1983 plan envisages average per hectare grain yields of 4.08 tons, compared with this year's 3.94 tons. As regards animal produce, pork production should decline by about 11,000 tons while the production of milk should increase by 100 million tons, which represents an increase of 30-40 liters per cow. [Prague ZEMEDELSKI NOVINY in Czech 2 Dec 82 p 1 AU]

SLOVAK COOPERATIVE HOUSING -- At the beginning of 1982, Slovak housing cooperatives administered 225,238 apartments and 10,213 garages. A total of 76,659 of these apartments were completed and handed over in the 1976-1980 period and 11,996 in 1981. The Slovak housing cooperatives have almost 300,000 members, 61,018 of whom are still on the waiting list for a cooperative apartment. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Dec 82 p 2 AU]

SUBSIDY OF W. BERLIN RAILWAY SYSTEM UNDER REVIEW

LD161738 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin 16 Dec (ADN) -- For decades the German Reichsbahn [East German Railways] has been running the entire city railway traffic in West Berlin and thus providing traffic services which are exclusively in the interests of West Berlin and its population. The German Reichsbahn is thus also contributing to the solution of important local transport tasks in West Berlin. The running of this system requires great financial and material expenditure, which is in no way covered by the receipts from fares from the city railway traffic. Over the past 10 years, for example, the financial deficit of the city railway in West Berlin amounted to almost 1.5 billion, which was borne by the GDR alone.

As early as 1975 the GDR tabled proposals for the commencement of talks on questions connected with local transport problems in Berlin. In March 1976 and July 1980 proposals were submitted to the West Berlin Senat in memoranda for the solution of the city's railway problem and for the inclusion of the city railway in the West Berlin local transport system. These proposals were repeated and reaffirmed several times. The West Berlin Senat has still not made any specific statement on these proposals by the GDR.

The situation whereby the GDR finances a local transport system in West Berlin in no way corresponds to international custom and general practice. Throughout the world subsidies for local transport are paid by those in whose interests it is run. In the light of these facts, the Senat cannot expect the GDR to meet the deficit for city railway traffic in West Berlin is being considered. The Senat will have to bear full responsibility for the consequences of this.

SED PAYS RESPECTS TO GREEK COMMUNIST CONGRESS

Honecker Greetings

AU151656 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Dec 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings message to the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece. The message, signed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, reads as follows:

Dear comrades: The SED Central Committee conveys cordial and fraternal militant greetings to the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece.

On this occasion the Communists of the GDR reaffirm their fraternal affinity with the Communists of Greece. Our close relations of many years are based on the joint communist ideals, Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The SED and the GDR people highly assess the courageous and sacrificial struggle of the Greek Communists against fascism and reaction, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. Thanks to its creative Marxist-Leninist policy as well as the decisive support for the vital interests of the workers class and all working people, the Communist Party of Greece has become a respected and influential national force, an important factor for the democratic change of the society.

The SED and the Communist Party of Greece are jointly struggling against the intensive armament and confrontation policy of the most aggressive circles in the United States and NATO, for peace, armament limitation, disarmament and the continuation of the process of detente. Through the unity of action of the communist and workers parties, through their cooperation with socialists, social democrats, Christians and all other peace forces, they are making every effort to prevent a further dangerous aggravation of the international situation by the deployment of new American nuclear medium-range weapons in Western Europe. The SED and the Communist Party of Greece unreservedly support the constructive peace and disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union which fully agree with the concern of the global peace movement.

The SED Central Committee wishes the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece every success.

Verner Address

LD151650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1255 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Athens, 15 Dec (ADN) -- Firmly based on the principle of scientific socialism, the Greek Communist Party (KKE) contributes to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. Its contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the Communist world movement is highly regarded. This was stated by the head of the SED Central Committee delegation, Paul Verner, member of the SED Politburo and Central Committee secretary, in his greetings address to the party congress of the KKE.

He continued: "Millions of people in all parts of the world have raised their voices against the adventurist imperialist policies, are fighting against the imperialist arms drive plans regardless of political and ideological differences, and above all against the stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. With increasingly more comprehensive and powerful actions the peace movement is developing into a force that can put a stop to the most aggressive imperialist forces." The SED agreed with the KKE that there is no more important matter for communists today than to do everything to secure a lasting peace.

GDR foreign policy "was, is and remains an active peace policy," Paul Verner said. "Situated on the dividing line between socialism and capitalism, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, we are doing everything in order to prevent a war from breaking out on German soil every again. The close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states of the socialist community gives a firm basis to this. With all our strength we support the constructive peace policy and the disarmament initiatives of the Soviet Union. They correspond in full to the concerns of the worldwide peace movement."

Of decisive concern for the peace policy of the GDR was the joint effort by party and people to strengthen the GDR as a stable workers' and peasants' state, as a cornerstone of socialism and peace in Europe. An expression of this was the outstanding performance of the workers in fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1982 national economic plan. By this means an economic growth hasbeen achieved that cannot be ignored. "One need only look at the so-called zero or even negative growth and the steadily increasing army of millions of unemployed in the capitalist countries in order to see all the more clearly the significant fact that people in the GDR do not know unemployment, do not have any fear of an uncertain future."

"Socialism as it has been realized, guaranteeing true freedom and human dignity, guaranteeing social welfare and security, the opportunity of education for all, the quality of women and an active responsibility by young people in socialist development, shows increasingly clearly its superiority over the crisis-racked capitalist world." Verner continued.

He pointed out that 1983 has been declared Karl Marx year in the GDR. "The immortal ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin are increasing their sphere of influence in spite of the hostility and attacks against them. Today nations on four continents are taking the path to socialism and the realization of the legacy of Karl Marx. The communist movement is the strongest political force of our time." The SED and the KKE are making a firm contribution on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism to securing the unity of action of the communist and workers' parties. There are close fraternal ties between the two parties and full agreement on all fundamental questions of our time.

LONDON'S MORNING STAR INTERVIEWS SINDERMANN

PM160913 London MORNING STAR in English 14 Dec 82 p 2

[GDR Volkskammer President Horst Sindermann interview with Andrew Murray: "GDR's Fight To Prevent Third World War"; apparently given in London, date not specified]

[Excerpt] Horst Sindermann was born in 1915, while the First World War was raging across Europe.

The Second World War he spent in a concentration camp, where he had been imprisoned by Hitler since 1934, an early victim of Nazi terror and repression.

The third world war, he is determined, must never happen. That is the message that the president of the German Democratic Republic's parliament has been taking to government officials, parliamentarians, businessmen and anyone else who will listen on a visit to Britain last week.

"It is government and state policy to ensure that war is never again unleashed from German soil," Horst Sindermann told the MORNING STAR during an interview. Important words, when one remembers that it is in Germany that the socialist and capitalist systems stand eyeball-to-eyeball.

Ensuring that the tension between the two ways of life never leads to a catastrophic nuclear conflict is one of the reasons -- the most vital one -- that have brought the veteran communist to this country for the first time in his life.

He has held "frank and honest" talks with Foreign Secretary Francis Pym. He has met MP's -- he was invited here by the houses of Parliament -- and the chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, in the belief that economic co-operation can benefit both Britain and the GDR. And he has been to Coventry, a town linked with Dresden in his own country by the nightmare of blanket bombing destruction during the last war.

Mr Sindermann said that he was "quite satisfied" with the results of his trip. "It is true that on many issues we have divergent views but we believe that this cannot be a reason for confrontation between our two countries.

"This is a conciliatory approach that can be found on both sides. So, all in all, it has been a satisfactory visit," he said.

But Horst Sindermann, one-time premier of the GDR and still a member of the Political Bureau of the ruling Socialist Unity Party of Germany's Central Committee, believes, that, if peace is to be made secure, more must be done.

"We are in full agreement with the Soviet Union," he said. "We have to take real, concrete steps toward disarmament, in particular in the field of nuclear weapons of mass destruction.

"We have experienced two world wars, a third world war fought with nuclear weapons cannot be imagined." And, in a clear attack on the Reagan administration in Washington, he added: "No one who is serious or sincere can talk of limited nuclear war or can come forward with the concept of a nuclear first strike.

"Once one nuclear weapon explodes it will set off a chain reaction all over the world. Often we are told that only the USSR and the U.S. are responsible for these questions, but we think that all states have a responsibility to bear."

Horst Sindermann warned particularly against the dangers that would follow implementation of the U.S. plan to base new cruise missiles in Britain and other European countries next year. "The member countries of the Warsaw Treaty would have to counter it in order to maintain approximate military equilibrium. We must not allow one side to attain superiority over others.

"The consequences cannot be foreseen. That is why the GDR is against their emplacement and for agreement being reached in the Geneva negotiations. We are also convening an all-European disarmament, security and confidence-building conference in order to scale down this policy of confrontation," he said.

If Mr. Sindermann spoke with concern about the international situation, he also spoke with some pride when he turned to the achievements of the German Democratic Republic. Well he might -- he has participated in the building of socialism in a variety of jobs from the very first post-war days.

Just a fortnight ago, the People's Assembly, over which he presides, adopted an economic plan for the coming year which will give the GDR one of the fastest growth rates in Europe today. "Our gross national products will grow by 4.6 per cent, as was the case this year and for the last 4 years. The net income of the population will grow by about 4 per cent, but among working-class people it will rise by 6 per cent."

Next year 186,000 new homes are to be built, and the state's policy of stable prices for staple foods and for rent will be maintained, Horst Sindermann said. "It may be dfficult to understand that there is no such thing as the scourge of unemployment in our country," he added. "Actually, we have a manpower shortage of 264,000 workers in the coming year."

When asked about capitalist criticisms concerning democracy and freedom in the GDR, Mr. Sindermann replied by quoting a German proverb: What the farmer does not know, he will not eat. "The wrong ideas of our democracy occur because people do not know the reality. For example, in the discussion on our 1983 plan, 5.5 million trade unionists participated and 242,000 suggestions were made and, by and large, were aecepted.

"We think that this is one of the most basic elements oi democracy, namely, that it is the people themselves that can decide upon questions affecting their life and quality of life."

COMMENTATOR SEES MX DISPUTE WIDENING INTO NATO

DW152132 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Albert Reiss commentary of the day]

[Excerpts] A dispute over the MX missile arose which, though it flared up above all in the United States proper, touches at the same time on basic problems of international relations.

Albert Reiss comments:

The MX missile is about to become a [word indistinct] affair. What are the elements of this affair? First, it is the missile itself, an intercontinental ballistic missile, a strategic weapon, a weapon, which discharged from the territory of the United States can reach targets in the Soviet Union. It is equipped with 10 automatically controlled atomic warheads, with each of them possessing an explosive force 30 times that of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima by the United States in 1945.

Second, President Reagan wants to station 100 of these missiles.

Third, the entire weapons system costs 26 billion.

Fourth and Fifth -- and these are those elements that started the affair -- President Reagan wants to station these 100 missiles according to the dense-pack system, that is to say all of them will be concentrated in a relatively narrow area. He refers to expert opinion explaining why this is such a good idea. But the American House of Representatives denied the funds for the MX missile production and, moreover, with a majority of 245 to 176 votes.

For the time being -- and perhaps this may be the sixth element of the affair -- for the time being, occasionally and now, too, Reagan and Weinberger stated, the MX missile was indispensable for safeguarding U.S. security against the Russians. But, as I said before, the House of Representatives did not appropriate the money.

But now Reagan is ready to compromise. The stationing need not be in dense pack, he said, after he had previously regarded the dense-pack stationing as the only sensible way. Although nothing was said about what exactly it would have to look like, it was learned from persons around him that other concessions were possible. Thus, it turns out that what matters to the President, above all, is the missile, in dense pack or not. The main thing is that it is being produced. This is not without certain logic, for the value the Reagan administration attributes to the MX missile is not only in the missile's being a new kind of first-strike weapon, meaning an instrument for a war of aggression, but its symbolic nature.

This is the reason why Reagan is fighting doggedly for the MX missile and why he is also ready for compromise. The missile must be there first of all and then one will wait and see.

But there is yet another aspect which deserves attention because it is touching on a basic issue of the international situation. Nobody will maintain that the congressmen who raise objections against the MX missile are pacifists. It would be sheer nonsense to allege that they are communists or politicians who perhaps are serving the Soviet Union unintentionally. The majority of them simply say that in a situation where the American economy finds itself in a profound crisis, when according to official figures some 12 million people in the United States are without jobs, 26 billion must not be spent for the MX missile.

After all, this shows that the U.S. congressmen are not very much concerned over the Soviet threat, for otherwise they really would not mind the 26 billion in view of the fact that 232 billion are earmarked for the 1983 military budget. Would American parliamentarians actually become obstinate precisely because of the MX missile if there really existed the threat of a Soviet military aggression, if defense really was at stake, as Reagan and his ministers maintain? But things will go even farther, into NATO. How does this make those European NATO governments look who now welcome the MX missiles whereas American politicians reject them? So what about the Soviet threat? It does not exist. The weakness of the United States, a newspaper wrote these days, is not in the military but in the economic field. In this respect the United States must defend itself. This, however, does not work with MX missiles.

MBFR AMBASSADOR CRITICIZES NATO STAND AT TALKS

LD170018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1615 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Vienna, 16 Dec (ADN) -- The socialist states participating in the Vienna disarmament talks continue to be convinced that an agreement on reductions in central Europe can be reached at the negotiations. This was said on behalf of the socialist states by the head of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov, at the concluding session of the 28th round of negotiations in Vienna today.

At a press conference which followed, the GDR representative, Ambassador Andre Wieland, pointed to the communique issued by the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' meeting in October, 1982, in which this conviction was expressed. Ambassador Wieland appealed to the Western participants not to let the tenth year of negotiations also pass without results. "We know that disarmament negotiations are not easy," he added, "but in Vienna there are no questions that are insoluble if the political will for it is present."

He also rejected attempts by NATO states to put on a show of calculated optimism in connection with their draft treaty of July and their demands for "positive signals by the East", which distorted the true state of affairs. He demonstrated that NATO wants to achieve a unilateral military weakening of the Warsaw Pact and thus negate the principle of undiminished security for all participants.

Ambassador Wieland drew attention to the fact that NATO currently maintains some 300,000 more military personnel in Europe than the Warsaw Pact states. Moreover, in clear contradiction to the negotiating mandate, it refuses to make any reductions in NATO weapons systems in Europe.

"What is put to us and the public here as a 'dramatic' initiative and change of position," the head of the GDR delegation said, "is basically rejection of our offers to reach understanding and rejection of the joint search for agreements that accord with the indispensable principle of undiminished security." The draft agreement of the socialist countries of February 1982, on the other hand, demonstrates a realistic possibility for overcoming the artificially created obstacles set up by the Western side.

The negotiations will resume 27 January, 1983.

HOFFMANN, POLISH ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF HOLD TALKS

LD161836 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1736 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 16 Dec (ADN) -- GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED politburo, today received Gen Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, deputy defense minister and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army, for a cordial talk. Siwicki is at present on a visit to the GDR.

During the meeting questions concerning further cooperation between the Polish Army and the National People's Army were discussed. Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann described the further consolidation of comradeship-in-arms between the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact, allied with the Soviet Army, as the most important factor for the protection of peace and the socialist achievements of fraternal countries against all imperialist attacks. Also taking part in the meeting, which was held in an open-minded [aufgeschlossen] atmosphere, was Col Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy defense minister and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH USSR TOURS FACTORIES

LD170050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1738 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Dresden/Frankfurt/Oder, 16 Dec (ADN) -- Factory visits, talks and negotiations marked the fourth day of consultations of the GDR-USSR Joint Government Commission. The chairmen of the two sides of the commission, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Leonid Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, were given a warm welcome at the Pirna combined pulp factory and the Beeskow particle board factory.

On the basis of agreements, an exchange of experience regarding productivity, quality and the economical use of materials in the production of pulp was held at the Pirna combined pulp factory, a large proportion of whose operating machinery and plant is manufactured in the Soviet Union.

At the Beeskow particle board factory, which has become one of the most modern of its type in the GDR, the commission briefed itself on possibilities for expanding capacity by means of combining existing modernized plant and new machines and equipment.

STOPH RECEIVES CSSR CONTROL COMMISSION CHIEF

DW141055 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 15 Dec 82

[From the "Akutelle Kamera" newscast]

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, had a friendly meeting today with Minister Frantisek Ondrich, chairman of the CSSR People's Control Commission. The guest is visiting the GDR to exchange experiences with the GDR Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate.

During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, the two officials emphasized the high level of mutual political and economic relations between the GDR and the CSSR. The latest meeting between the leading representatives of the two countries, Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak, had given new impetus to the further development of relations, they said.

In the further course of the talks, an exchange of ideas was held on the question of how the people's control organs in both countries could still better help implement the decisions adopted by the parties and governments.

[Prague CTK in English at 1715 GMT on 15 December, in its report of the Stoph-Ondrich meeting, adds: Also present at the meeting was Albert Stief, minister and chairman of the Committee of the Workers' and Farmers' Inspectorate, at whose invitation the Czechoslovak minister arrived here.]

HONECKER ADDRESSES ATHLETES AT AWARD CEREMONY

LD162154 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at an award ceremony for meritorious athletes at the Council of State building in Berlin on 16 December -- recorded]

[Text] Dear sportswomen and sportsmen, dear friends and comrades:

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you, the world and European champions of 1981/82, to present you with high state awards. As representatives of the German Democratic Republic you have, during numerous international championships and cup competitions, achieved outstanding sports performances, and represented our socialist fatherland worthily. Your successes are a valuable contribution toward the strengthening of our workers' and peasants' state and of its international esteem. The results of the past 2 years show that you have justified the trust placed in you. Sixty-one world and 45 European championship titles were gained, 86 second, 45 third and other top places as well as 11 world and 34 individual European cups were won. We all know of the diligent and purposeful training, the great sports ability and commitment which are required for this. Once again, the good reputation of GDR sports has been confirmed. And on this I would like to congratulate you, dear sportswomen and sportsmen, from the bottom of my heart.

Dear sportswomen and sportsmen. Our party and the Government of the German Democratic Republic have always promoted the humanist concern of physical culture and sports. It is especially true also of the sports sector that the spirit of peace, understanding and mutual regard and equality must be present in order to shape international relations. Therefore, the participation of sportswomen and sportsmen of the GDR in friendly meetings and friendly competitions between youth from all continents has always had our full support. And this will of course remain the case also in the future. [applause]

The peace-promoting mission of sport, in view of the danger of war caused by imperialism, in view of its policy of confrontation and sharpened tensions, is of special import today. You all know that there is nothing more important for us than peace, this most highly treasured possession of mankind. It is only in peace that physical culture and sport can continue to prosper.

Dear sports friends, physical culture and sport, too -- this derives from their essence along -- do not remain at the levels achieved so far. We very much welcome it that the GDR Society for Sport and Technology [GST] together with the state organs and social forces undertakes numerous efforts to prepare the Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the Ninth Children's Spartakiade of 1983 in Leipzig, in order to achieve higher levels and gain more prizes in all areas of sport. Such great events show clearly what we in our country understand by disseminating the olympic idea: The Leipzig festival days, we are certain, will become an impressive manifestation of sports, of its beauty and efficiency. At the same time, they will demonstrate the close ties between our sportswomen and sportsmen and our party and our socialist fatherland, the German Democratic Republic. We are facing new tests. In the run-up to the Olympic games in Sarajevo and Los Angeles good use must be made of the numerous international competitions, the efficiency of our sport must be proved and a good starting position for 1984 must be created.

I am convinced that also in future you will face up to the beautiful and glorious tasks with great devotion, and I wish you every success.

Dear sportswomen and sportsmen, in recognition of outstanding achievements in world and European championships as well as world and European cup competitions for the national teams in the 1981-1982 Olympic winter and summer games, I present to you, on the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and of the GDR Council of Ministers, with the Patriotic Order of Merit and with gifts. I congratulate you cordially and wish you all the best for your sport performances and personal wellbeing. [applause]

APPRENTICES, MILITARY SERVICE REGULATIONS REPORTED

DW160737 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 15 Dec 82 p 4

[Text] Berlin, 14 December -- the GDR labor code of 16 June 1977 states in its chapter on vocational training that apprentices are obliged to take part in premilitary training during their apprenticeship period. If apprentices refuse to fulfill this legal obligation and thus categorically refuse participation in premilitary training, they are not allowed to complete their apprenticeship and must be just unskilled workers. The GDR Protestant churches have lately repeatedly criticized the militarization of GDR social life. Regulations such as this one in the labor code are an expression of this. The Synod of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR said at its meeting in Halle in late September that it considers it urgently necessary "for schools and other training centers to take religious freedom and freedom of conscience into account regarding premilitary training, so that those young people who reject training with weapons for reasons of religion or conscience will not be prevented from pursuing the career they have embarked on or plan for the future." The conference of Protestant church leaders stressed in its report to the synod in connection with premilitary training at expanded secondary schools as well as with the training of skilled workers that it is necessary that decisions to serve without weapons be accepted exactly as in basic military service."

The fact that GDR authorities are obviously not prepared to meet the demands of the church is demonstrated by a "stipulation ["festlegung"] by the East German secretary of state for education "On the Implementaton of Apprentices' Duty To Participate in Premilitary Training," which has now become known in the West. The stipulation provides provides that apprentices can be exempted from training with weapons within the framework of the premilitary training if they state reasons of religion or conscience. However, it is up to the training enterprises to grant or refuse such exemptions. In addition this decision, which must be made prior to the conclusion of apprentices' contracts, can be announced only orally and never in writing. This makes it practically impossible to contest a negative decision. The following is the text of the "stipulation":

"Stipulation on the Implementation of the Duty of Apprentices To Participate in Premilitary Training (paragraph 133, Chapter 3 of the Labor Code)

"1) The premilitary training of apprentices is part of their vocational training and thus of their apprenticeship. According to paragraph 133, Chapter 2, the apprentices must participate in premilitary training and acquire military-political and technical military knowledge and abilities, or participate in civilian defense activities.

"All apprentices are subject to this legal obligation. Within the framework of the 30 March 1978 agreement on the further development of socialist military education, exemption from this obligation is possible only for health reaosns and upon presentation of a medical certificate. Other forms of exemption do not exist.

"2) In principle, legal obligations cannot be lifted or modified by the contract partners (apprentice/enterprise). Legal obligations must be fulfilled. Therefore, no agreements are possible between the contract partners. According to paragraph 137, Chapter 1 of the labor code, the conclusion of a modififed agrement is inadmissable.

"3) Apprentices' religious beliefs or conscience are respected in that during the premilitary training in which they have to participate, they are exempt from training with weapons. The final decision lies with the enterprise which has concluded the vocational training contract.

"This decision must be made prior to the conclusion of the vocational training contract and given only orally by the enterprise. Written notification is not permissible.

"4) If a school graduate or his legal guardian categorically reject premilitary training prior to signing the vocational training contract, even if exemption from firing practice has been promised, no vocational training contract may be concluded. The constitutional right to learn a profession through apprenticeship (Article 25, Chapter 4) is thus forfeited by the school graduate himself since he is not prepared to fulfill the obligatory duties of apprenticeship. For the enterprise, which is committed to conduct training, it is thus impossible to fulfill the training aims (paragraph 129, Chapter 2 of the Labor Code) which also include premilitary training.

"5) It is not permitted to incorporate male trainees who reject premilitary training into training programs as medics. Training as medics is envisaged according to the 30 March 1978 agreement only for female apprentices or male apprentices with a medical certificate.

"6) If premilitary training is categorically rejected during apprenticeship, and this legal duty is thus not fulfilled, apprenticeship cannot be continued. The enterprise which concluded the training contract must then seek to cancel the apprenticeship contract (annulment contract) [aufhebungsvertrag]. If the apprentice or his guardian refuse to conclude an annulment contract, the apprenticeship contract must be terminated by the enterprise according to paragraph 141, Chapter 3 of the Labor Code because of lack of qualification.

"7) School graduates who do not receive apprenticeship contracts for the above reasons or apprentices whose contracts have been canceled must begin working (unskilled worker). For a subsequent period of 3 years, there is no social interest to conclude a contract with them to learn a profession through adult education."

SED DELEGATION VISITS; MEETS WITH ACZEL, OTHERS

LD161108 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Budapest, December 15 (MTI) -- A delegation of party activists of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), headed by Ursula Ragwitz, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the CC Cultural Department, visited Hungary from December 13 to 15 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The delegation held talks with Mihaly Kornidesz, member of the HSWP CC and head of CC department, and Bela Kopczi, minister of culture and national education, on ideological-political training of young artists. Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, also met the delegation.

MTI REPORTS KOROM ADDRESS AT KKE CONGRESS 15 DEC

LD160954 Budapest MTI in English 0616 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Athens, December 15 (MTI) -- Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, addressed the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece (KKE) Wednesday.

"Solidarity and friendship between our parties and peoples have old traditions and deep roots. The struggle of Greek patriots against fascism and dictatorships deserved the respect of the Hungarian people. Hungary has given shelter to Greek fighters who were forced to flee during the years of reprisal and persecution. Our parties' internationalist relation is well-founded. We are linked by ideas and the consistent service of peace and social progress," said Mihaly Korom.

On world affairs, Mihaly Korom said: "The results of detente, which have been achieved by joint efforts, remain effective in international life and the relations of countries with different social systems. Unfortunately the elements of tension have recently increased. All social-political forces, which feel responsibility for the future of world peace and international security, have good reasons for anxiety over the efforts (?of the) imperialist circles to accelerate the arms race, establish military superiority and intervene in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples. The guidelines of our international activity is to safeguard world peace and to maintain and develop the relations of countries with different social systems and peoples on the basis of equality and mutual advantages.

"We are convinced that debates have to be solved by negotiations and not by arms. The unity of all peace-loving forces that take reality into consideration, and active [words indistinct] steps are required to overcome threats against the existence of mankind, eliminate the hotbeds of tension and establish international stability. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party holds important the unity of communists in this field. Despite ideological and political differences, our party is prepared to cooperate with all social forces and movements, which are ready to act for peace," said Mihaly Korom.

MARJAI RETURNS FROM MOSCOW 14 DECEMBER

LD151343 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Budapest, December 14 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, returned from Moscow Tuesday evening.

PUJA TALKS WITH ITALIAN COUNTERPART IN ROME

LD161950 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Rome, December 16 (MTI) — From our correspondent Erno Kiraly: Hungarian-Italian foreign ministerial talks started in Rome Thursday. Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja who arrived in Rome Wednesday on the invitation of Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo held talks with the senior official of Italian diplomacy on the state and development of bilateral relations and major international issues.

In the course of the talks, marked by a friendly and objective atmosphere, it was stated that there are further opportunities for the development of comprehensive cooperation. The two ministers held (?the promotion) of economic-commercial relations of prior importance. Both sides consider that correct cooperation and dialogue between the two countries can contribute to the safeguarding of peace, and strengthening security and mutual confidence.

The foreign ministers stressed that, under the difficult international situation, Hungary and Italy, commensurate with their strength, place and role, can make individual or joint efforts to avert war. It was stated that both countries are interested in the maintenance and continuation of East-West dialogue, and hold identical or similar views on several important issues, however, do not agree on others. Special attention was paid to detente and security in Europe, including the Madrid meeting, security in the Mediterranean region and the situation in the Middle East. Both governments are interested in the continuation of the process of security and cooperation in Europe, which started in Helsinki. The foreign ministers took a stand that the Madrid meeting should conclude with an appropriate and constructive final document.

Frigyes Puja invited Emilio Colombo for a visit to Hungary. The invitation was received with thanks.

GYENES LECTURES ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY

LD161140 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Budapest, December 15 (MTI) — On Wednesday Andras Gyenes, chairman of the HSWP Central Control Commission, gave a lecture on current home and foreign policy issues in district No. 10 of Budapest. "We have preserved our solvency and this is one of the most important achievements of the current, very difficult year. In spite of some arrears this year's balance sheet is positive. The balance of national economy has improved. We could meet one of our main targets, the preservation of the living standards on social level."

On Hungary's foreign policy, Andras Gyenes stressed: "Hungary enjoys respect in the international life and safeguards and maintains relations with all good-intentioned partners. Hungary continues to strengthen cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and follow the theory and practice of internationalism in the community of fraternal countries. Under the present tense international circumstances, Hungary holds that talks are necessary to curb the arms race and to preserve peace."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BEGINS WINTER SESSION 16 DEC

Agenda Adopted

LD171016 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Budapest, December 16 (MTI) — The winter session of the Hungarian National Assembly opened on Thursday in Budapest.

Present were Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, other members of the HSWP Political Committee, secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the government and heads and attaches of foreign representations. The winter session was opened by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly. Members of parliament adopted the following agenda:

(1) Draft bill on the budget of the Hungarian People's Republic for 1983.

(2) Questions from the floor.

The first speaker was Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi, who presented a report on next year's state budget.

Finance Minister's Address

LD171024 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Budapest, December 16 (MTI) -- Addressing the winter session of the Hungarian National Assembly in Budapest on Thursday, Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi stressed that the draft bill on the 1983 state budget of the Hungarian People's Republic served the political and economic goals of the 12th Congress of the HSWP and the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985). In accordance with the HSWP Central Committee's recently adopted guidelines for 1983, the most important aim is to improve the balance of the national economy and consolidate the present living standards. For that end economic efficiency and saving on a nation-wide scale must be increased.

Evaluating this year's results, Istvan Hetenyi pointed out that the worsening international economic conditions made it imperative to improve the country's foreign trade balance to a greater degree than planned. This year the deficit of the state budget will be 2,000 million to 3,000 million forints less than planned. In 1982 the country's solvency and satisfactory goods supply were maintained. The consumption of the population grew by half per cent. Real wages were identical with those of 1980 and per capita real income identical with that of 1981. Projects most directly connected with living standards: flatbuilding, health and education are to be completed as planned.

Istvan Hetenyi pointed out: "No favourable change is expected in the world economy in 1983. The international economic circumstances compel us to change the planned foreign trade balance of 1985 to next year."

"In 1983 priorities have to be the maintenance of the country's international solvency, and continuous efforts to modernize production and increase exports." The plan for 1983 foresees a 7 to 8 per cent rise in exports and a 1 to 2 per cent increase in imports in the rouble accounting area. In the non-rouble [word indistinct] exports are expected to rise by 6 per cent and imports to decrease by 1 to 2 per cent. In 1983 national income is to grow by 0.5 to 1 per cent. However, domestic utilization is to decrease and stand at a maximum 96 to 97 per cent of 1982's. The volume of capital projects is to decline by 10 per cent. It is planned to increase economic efficiency.

In 1983 the consumption of the population is to decrease by 0.5 to 1 per cent in comparison with this year, but together with per capita real income is to reach or even surpass the level of 1980. Real wages will not reach the 1980 level. The average level of consumer prices is to grow by 7.5 per cent. No rises are planned in the prices of staple consumer goods. The increase of the price level is due mainly to this year's price modification. Special attention is to be paid to the maintenance of adequate suplies for the population.

The 1983 industrial production is to grow by 1 to 2 per cent and agricultural production by 2 to 3 per cent.

The revenues of the state budget are to reach 523,500 million forints with expenditure 533,700 million forints. Consequently, the deficit is to be 10,200 million forints, less than this year. The execution of projects of importance for society will continue in 1983. More credits are to be granted for housing to assist in the building of 370,000 to 390,000 homes over the five-year plan period. The school and health network is to be expanded.

"Defence expenditure is to reach the required level: four per cent higher than this year." It is planned to spend 106,600 million forints on pensions and social insurance -- 9 per cent more than this year. In the middle of 1983 the family allowance for families with two children and families with one child that were previously entitled to claim, will be raised by 110 forints per child. In September 1983 there will be a rise in low pensions and those people who have been drawing pensions for a considerable number of years. In connection with the increase in social benefits, contribution to the pension fund is to be raised for people earning over 7,000 forints.

No government-sponsored major capital project is to start in 1983 as the most important aim is the completion of projects started. A section of the nuclear power plant at Paks is to be made operational in 1983.

NEW ALIEN LAW TO BE INTRODUCED 1 JAN 1983

LD161140 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Budapest, December 15 (MTI) -- A new law-decree is to come into force on January 1, 1983, to control the stay of foreigners in Hungary. The reform of the relevant decree is due to the considerable increase in tourism over the past 15 years. The current decree was formed in 1966, when 2.5 million foreigners visited Hungary. In recent years the annual number of foreign visitors has grown to 15 million. The Hungarian Government has concluded several agreements on the elimination of the obligatory visa system. Simultaneously with the increase in the number of visitors, many foreigners have violated Hungarian law. This gives reason for the restriction of previous regulations. Well-intentioned visitors continue to enjoy security in Hungary.

Foreigners are allowed to stay in the Hungarian People's Republic only with a permit. There are three kinds of such permits: visa, residence permit and identity card for foreigners who have settled down in Hungary. Citizens of countries that have concluded a visa-free agreement with Hungary are allowed to cross the borders without visa and stay here without any special permission for a period stipulated in the agreement. Foreigners must have enough money to cover the expenses of staying in Hungary. Foreigners, if not otherwise stipulated in an international agreement or decree in force, must be registered by police within 24 hours. Application for visa or residence permit can be refused, or valid ones be cancelled, if the foreigner's entry or staying here violates the state, social or economic interests of the Hungarian People's Republic. Appeal does not lie in this case.

BRIEFS

CUBAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT -- Budapest, December 15 (MTI) -- Dr Manuel Garcia Fernandez, Cuban deputy minister of post, and Illes Toth, general director of the Hungarian post, signed a government-level postal and telecommunications cooperation agreement in Budapest Wednesday. The agreement promotes the expansion of postal and telecommunication contacts between the two countries and gives a basis for the establishment of direct bilateral technical-scientific cooperation in telecommunication. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 15 Dec 82 LD]

DOMESTIC MEDIA REPORTS GDANSK CALM 16 DECEMBER

Calm; Unsuccessful Incident

LD161858 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Gdansk, 1415. Leaflets that were distributed calling for demonstrations at the monument to shipyard workers in Gdansk were unheeded by the work forces in Gdansk enterprises and by Gdansk residents. The overwhelming majority of workers went home calmly after the completion of the first shift. Only a group of people attempted to disrupt the mood of seriousness by their irresponsible behavior, and also attempted to incite unrest, but without success. Many workers coming out of the shipyard placed flowers at the monument to the shipyard workers. The civic attitude and reason of the community of the city of Gdansk has prevailed.

Wreaths Placed at Monument

LD162120 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 16 Dec -- The 12th anniversary of December events in 1970 passed in the three-city of Gdansk-Sopot-Gdynia in an atmosphere of calm, deep thought, seriousness and normal, undisturbed work. Delegations of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), Civic Committees for National Rebirth (OKON), industrial plants and enterprises as well as individuals laid wreaths and flowers at the monument to shipyard workers in Gdansk and Gdynia.

Calls to hold demonstrations by the monument to shipyard workers in Gdansk today contained in leaflets have not been supported by crews of industrial plants in Gdansk and the inhabitants of the city. An overwhelming majority of workers went peacefully home, some of them laid flowers at the monument. Only a small group of people unsuccessfully attempted to distrub the serious mood and incite unrest with their irresponsible behaviour. However, common sense and citizen-like attitude of the inhabitants at Gdansk succeeded.

Workers Ignore Demonstration Appeal

LD162146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 MGT 16 Dec 82

[Lewicki report from Gdansk]

[Excerpts] Thursday, 16 December, has been announced in leaflets and by Western broadcasting stations as another date in the calendar of antisocialist provocations. At 1500 today I was at the foot of the monument to the fallen shipbuilders next to the main gate of Lenin shipyards in Gdansk.

All was quiet: Disturbances were evoked only by voices of a small group of organizers inviting people to demonstrate. I would guess they numbered about 100, maybe 150. A cold wind was blowing. At that time thousands of workers were leaving the shipyard. There were times not so long ago, in August 1980, when the workforce from the main shipyard, mostly the same men who today passed impassively by the provocators, was striking to force an agreement on the existing authorities, an agreement said to have been signed by one Pole with another. Today the "i" has been dotted. The Polish workers have turned their backs on the political underground. They have ignored yet another appeal to a confrontation with the authorities.

At the time I am filing this commentary, the tricity area is calm. This is an important symptom that augurs well for the future.

AFP: MILITIA DISPERSES GDANSK DEMONSTRATION

OW162123 Hong Kong AFP in English 2116 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Dec 16 (AFP) -- Militia units today used batons to disperse crowds attempting to march on the monument to victims of the December 1970 riots from St Brigitta's Church here, where a commemorative mass had just been held.

The crowd of about 1,000 people advanced only some hundreds of meters before being met by truncheon-wielding militia. Those who did not manage to flee were dragged away in police vans. The AFP correspondent on the spot, who himself was the victim of militia baton charges, was informed bluntly, "You wanted Solidarity, here it is -- clear off, you dammed journalist."

The crowd advanced despite the hints of the priest during the service, had not been informed of the earlier arrest of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, let alone his subsequent release. [sentence as received] The militia accused all those it managed to detain with stone-throwing. The AFP correspondent was only released from a police van when he showed his passport, unlike the Poles with him.

At the service in St. Brigitta's Church, the priest had stated in his sermon: "Hold out your hands to the security forces and hope also that they will raise the visors that separate them from us."

The incidents tonight occurred after several hundred persons defied massed police today to gather before the monument here to workers killed in the 1970 Baltic riots. The underground leadership of Solidarity had called on the people of Gdansk to hold a peaceful demonstration at the memorial. Made up of three giant crucifixes, the monument was built in the wake of the August 1980 strikes that brought Solidarity into being. Police equipped with grenade launchers, truncheons, water cannon, and armored vehicles checked the identities of all who came to the memorial.

Access to the shipyard was blocked by police in battledress. Elsewhere in Gdansk, truckloads of police reinforcements were positioned and the city appeared in a state of siege. Some of the shipyard workers coming off shift were ordered to leave by a gate half-a-mile (one kilometre) away. But a group of several hundred workers remained massed behind gate Number Two, which opened suddenly. But then, police fell back as the workers rushed out and occupied the monument site.

More on Demonstrations

NC161546 Paris AFP in English 1538 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Gdansk, Dec 16 (AFP) -- About 500 persons gathered here briefly this afternoon in front of the monument to the workers killed in the Baltic riots in December 1970. They broke up peacefully after militia armored cars and water cannon moved in on them.

Shortly afterward a second group of 100 to 200 persons gathered outside the city police station and chanted "Solidarity." They were dispersed by teargas grenades. Later still, people began gathering outside St. Brigitta's Church, where a memorial mass was scheduled for 4:30 p.m. local.

Today is the anniversary of the first shooting in the Baltic riots. The underground leadership of the banned Solidarity movement called on the people of Gdansk to turn out for a peaceful commemoration ceremony.

REPORTAGE ON WALESA'S DETENTION 16 DECEMBER

DPA: Walesa 'Kidnapped'

LD171058 Hamburg DPA in German 1011 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Gdansk/Warsaw, 17 Dec (DPA) -- Polish labor leader Lech Walesa described his disappearance from his Gdansk apartment yesterday as "kidnapping." In a telephone conversation from Gdansk with DPA today, he said that shortly after 1000 yesterday he was first taken to the Gdansk tax office by men dressed in civilian clothes. For 30 minutes there were "attempts" at talks. After this he was driven to and fro for 8 hours in a car on the Gdansk-Gydnia road. "The men did not introduce themselves; therefore, one can describe the whole thing as kidnapping," Walesa said.

Walesa appeared in his apartment again at 1900. His telephone was out of order until 2000. Walesa did not want to give any further details. Yesterday he invited Western journalists to a meeting today at 1100. He said, "I am a free man and will be awaiting the correspondents at 1100."

Observers believe that yesterday the authorities wanted to prevent Walesa from appearing on the anniversary of the 1970 disturbances at the memorial to the victims outside the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk. The area around Walesa's apartment was being guarded by police today, too. All passersby were being checked.

AFP: Officials Deny Walesa 'Arrest'

OW161920 Hong Kong AFP in English 1857 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 16 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, taken away by police today from his Gdansk apartment, is not under arrest, officials said here. There is nothing however in the Polish language to distinguish between an arrest for a felony and temporary detention, and the officials refused to reveal the whereabouts of Solidarity's leader, who had not returned home at the time U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced he had been freed. Officials at the Public Prosecutor's Office in both Gdansk and Warsaw denied knowledge of any case involving Mr Walesa, and Gdansk police headquarters said he was not being held there.

Western observers believe Mr Walesa's arrest is linked to the summons he received yesterday to report to the Gdansk public prosecutor. Mr Walesa refused to obey the summons, which he said was invalid because it did not state why he was being summoned. His arrest prevented him from delivering a speech commemorating the workers killed in the Baltic riots of 1970.

In Paris, the Polish Embassy said that Mr Walesa was not under arrest but was, as a Polish citizen, required to respect the law. The embassy said in a communique that Polish authorities had found certain irregularities in the accounts of the Gdansk Regional Committee of the outlawed Solidarity trade union federation of which Mr Walesa was president.

The Gdansk Finance Control Bureau had summoned Mr Walesa to give explanations on that subject, the embassy communique said. "Because of his refusal to answer two summonses, he was taken to the bureau to supply the necessary explanations, after which he was able to return home," the communique said.

Mr Walesa returned to his Gdansk home at 7:30 pm local (1830 GMT), sources at his home stated. At the Walesa home, the god-mother of one of the Solidarity leaders' children, Maria Nowicka-Muruszczyk, said by telephone that Mr Walesa had been "brought home." He would make a statement to press tomorrow on today's events, she said.

In Gdansk, Mr Walesa personally confirmed his release and commented to press "It's a new form of arrest to be driven round town all day."

While Mr Walesa was prevented from attending today's ceremonies marking the anniversary of workers killed in Baltic port riots in December 1970, his "day-long" detention meant that he avoided being accused of any offense under martial law if he had done so.

REPORTAGE ON WALESA PRESS CONFERENCE 17 DECEMBER

Newsmen Deterred From Interview

NC171010 Paris AFP in English 0955 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Dec 17 (AFP) -- Police here today prevented newsmen from approaching the apartment of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, and warned them they would be systematically questioned if they persisted.

Replying to an AFP correspondent who telephoned him at his home today to tell him of the ban on journalists, Mr Walesa said, "I expect you today, tomorrow, whenever you want. Come and see me. I have been fighting for my rights for years. Now it is up to you to come and see me, and then we shall be quits."

Mr Walesa, released last month from an 11-month detention, was detained for more than nine hours yesterday when due to address a rally here on the anniversary of 1970 worker riots in Poland's Baltic ports.

Government information officials could not say today if Mr Walesa had been confined to his residence.

Interview Permitted

NC171124 Paris AFP in English 1117 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Dec 17 (AFP) -- About 100 foreign newsmen were allowed into the Gdansk home of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa after first being kept at bay by police who threatened them with "systematic questioning." Asked by telephone from here whether the newsmen -- who had been waiting outside the apartment since 11:00 a.m. (1000 GMT) -- had finally been allowed in for a press conference, Mr Walesa's wife Danuta said, "Yes, they are here."

Walesa Alleges Kidnapping

NC171219 Paris AFP in English 1210 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Dec 17 (AFP) -- Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa told about 100 newsmen during a press conference at his home here today that he was "kidnapped" by Polish officials yesterday. He said police arrived at his home shortly before 10:30 A.M. (0930 GMT) and took him to the Financial Affairs Section of the Gdansk Prosecutor's Office. "I had been expecting it since the previous day," he said, "so I offered no resistance."

He was kept there until 11:14 a.m. (1015 GMT). Then he was "kidnapped by civilians who drove me around and around on the Gdansk-Gdynia highway," he said. "When I returned home, I was dizzy from it."

Mr Walesa was absent from his home yesterday for about nine hours.

Mr Walesa was scheduled to speak at a rally commemorating the 1970 uprising in Polish shipyards on Baltic ports when he was detained yesterday.

"I knew they would try to keep me from speaking," he said, "because the security people are very efficient. This was why I had my speech distributed for publication two days earlier. This is a new form of expression for me," he continued. "I'm ready to make a speech now. I am not asking for permission to do it, and I am not about to."

Asked why he had been questioned on financial matters, Mr Walesa said he had abstained from dealing with financial matters "on purpose" while he was chairman of Solidarity's Gdansk chapter. "I didn't even have time to answer personal letters," he said. "My secretariat took care of all that."

He said the civilians who took charge of him after the episode at the prosecutor's office were "very kind to me. They were very polite," he said. "I have nothing to blame them for. But still, I did not talk to them."

Mr Walesa emotionally threw his arms around many of the foreign newsmen present, most of whom had followed his career since 1980. He said: "Thanks to your friendship, and despite the limitations imposed on me, I can do a thousand times more than my next-door neighbor, because I have you." Mr Walesa said he would talk to the newsmen every day from 11:00 A.M. to 05:00 P.M. because "I only talk to my friends, and you are my friends. You have helped me a great deal."

Asked about an eventual meeting with Polish Premier Wojiech Jaruzelski, Mr Walesa said he believed "the moment will come. I did not get an answer to my first letter," he said, "nor to my second. The answer to my first letter was my liberation -- which I did not ask for. I would have preferred to be the last one to be freed."

Mr Walesa implicitly criticized the new government-backed unions and the Patriotic Movement for National Renaissance -- PRON. "I am for pluralism in unions," he said, "and that is why I would like to find myself a place in a union. I must return to the old union (Solidarity)," he said. "Pluralism there is guaranteed. I think that sooner or later, we will have it -- but probably later than sooner."

Questioned about the PRON, he said he had made "some offers" and that he might eventually be interested "some day, but not today."

Mr Walesa said he had abstained from contacting underground activities "because it would be too dangerous." He said: "We are all tied by our union resolutions, but realizing them depends on possibilities. I cannot hide. I can only act in a peaceful manner."

Mr Walesa, questioned on his plans for the immediate future, said he did not intend to go back to work at the Lenin shipyards here. "I have a backlog of holidays until February 15," he said.

He introduced to newsmen his brother Stanislaw, who had been accused of handing tape recordings to the po[illegible]. The accusations, the union leader said, were "pure idiocies...but some [illegible] for them."

"I am convinced that the future will be better," he said at the end of his press conference. "I believe in a better future, without bludgeons or work stoppages." "A way must be found," he concluded, "because we, too, have made mistakes. The time has now come to use arguments other than brute force."

DPA Summarizes Conference

LD171316 Hamburg DPA in German 1218 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Gdansk, 17 Dec (DPA) -- Polish labor leader Lech Walesa today spoke out in favor of reaching understanding through peace. The day after his detention he stressed at a press conference for Western journalists in his Gdansk apartment that violence and truncheons are no argument. The police, who were guarding the area around Walesa's apartment since early this morning, were withdrawn shortly before the press conference, which had been announced for 1100.

FORMER SZCZECIN SOLIDARITY LEADER ARRESTED

LD161902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Acting on an issued warrant of arrest the security services of the Szczecin Voivodship Citizens' Militia Office have arrested Stanislaw Zablocki. The chairman of the former factory commission of NSZZ Solidarity at the Warski shipyard, had been in hiding since last December, most recently in Koszalin Voivodship. He is suspected of taking part in the organization and direction of a strike at Warski shipyard between 13 and 16 December of last year and also of later conspiratorial activity on the so-called regional strike commitee in Szczecin. Stanislaw Zablocki was arrested today by decision of the regional prosecutor's office in Szczecin. The investigation is in progress.

SOLIDARITY PRINTING, RADIO EQUIPMENT SEIZED

Warsaw Printing Materials

LD170354 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] The security service has eliminated yet another printing shop of illegal publications signed by Solidarity. It was in Warsaw in the apartment of 58-year-old Wanda H. Duplicating equipment, over 1200 copies of illegal periodicals, pamphlets and leaflets and tape cassettes with recordings intended to cause public unrest were seized. The publications were sold to trusted persons at quite high prices, which formed a source of additional income for Wanda H. An investigation is being conducted by the metropolitan headquarters of the Citizens Militia.

Opole Police Destroy Radio

LD161944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Citizens militia and security service officials from Opole Voivodship Citizens Militia headquarters have uncovered and destroyed the receiving and transmitting apparatus of so-called Radio Solidarity in Kedzierzyn-Kozle. The authors of antistate broadcasts and the constructor of the receiving and transmitting apparatus have been arrested. The investigation, under summary procedure, is being carried out by the investigation department of the Citizens Militia headquarters in Opole, under the supervision of the military garrison's prosecutor's office.

SZCZECIN MARKS DECEMBER 1970 ANNIVERSARY

LD171340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] On the 12th anniversary of December 1970 tribute was paid in Szczecin to the memory of the victims of those tragic events.

In front of the memorial plaque next to the main gate of the Szczecin, Adolf Warski shipyard, wreaths and flowers were laid by representatives of the management, of the party work's committee, of the independent, self-governing trade union of shipyard employees, the shipyard's Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and by delegations from individual production sections. Flowers were also brought by representatives of the management and work force of the Szczecin Gryfia repair shipyard.

FIRE REPORTED AT WARSAW TECHNCIAL UNIVERSITY

LD162304 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2150 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] [Announcer] A rumor spread in Warsaw today concerning casualties in an alleged explosion and fire at the Warsaw Technical University. Our duty reporter investigated the incident. Is it true there was an explosion and a fire in the Warsaw Technical University.

[Reporter] It is true there was a fire in the Warsaw Technical University, but there was no explosion whatsoever. At 0938 we received a report that at 75 Koszykowa Street, at the chemical technology faculty, a fire had broken out. As a result of the fire a refrigerator was partly burned, together with some chemicals. The cause of the fire and the size of the damage are being examined at present by a special commission.

[Announcer] Are there any casualties?

[Reporter] No, there are not human casualties.

[Announcer] It seems someone was taken to hospital.

[Reporter] Yes, four firemen were examined by a doctor.

[Remainder of item indistinct]

WARSAW PRON FORMS PROVISIONAL COUNCIL 16 DEC

LDL62118 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 16 Dec -- A warsaw founding group of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) today formed the Provisional Warsaw PRON Council representing members of the Polish United Workers' Party, the United Peasants Party, the Democratic Party, lay Catholic organizations and individuals from all district of the capital and the region of Warsaw. The Warsaw PRON Council included Professor Adolf Ciborowski (chairman), Sejm Deputy Janusz Stefanowicz (vice-chairman), writer Zofia Bystrzycka and actress Halina Kossobudzka. The meeting was attended by Political Bureau member, Warsaw PUWP Committee 1st Secretary Marian Wozniak.

TV REPORTS GRUNWALD FEDERATION MEETING

LD162250 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2150 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] An extraordinary meeting of the Presidium, the Supreme Council as well as of the National Executive Committee of the Grunwald Patriotic Federation has been held.

The published communique says that the meeting adopted a decision concerning the full integration of the federation which will put a stop to internal differences.

WOJNA QUESTIONS REASONS FOR U.S. SANCTIONS

LD161834 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Krzysztof Wojna commentary]

[Text] The decision of the Government of the Polish People's Republic in connection with the U.S. interference in domestic Polish affairs, has been received in the world without surprise. For a long time the state of relations between Washington and Warsaw left a great deal to be desired and it is absolutely understandable that the Polish side could not afford to remain idle in a situation where the White House moved from economic and political decisions to invectives and slanders addressed to the leaders of the Polish state and the political order prevailing on the Vistula.

Examining the sources of the hatred with which people were speaking about Poland today on the other side of the Atlantic, it is difficult not to arrive at the conclusion that it is in direct proportion to the size of the hopes entertained even on the eve of the introduction of martial law. From the Western point of view, and that of the United States in particular, Poland of the years 1980-81 constituted an exceptionally favorable phenomenon. It served bourgeois propaganda as a major argument in the ideological confrontation.

It was supposed to supply testimony to the fact that socialism is a nonfunctional solution as well as unreformable. In the course of these 2 years, sympathy for Poland had a profound political undercurrent. Free trade unions and the range of union freedoms were of secondary importance. The trade union movement in the West is rather a nuisance for individual governments and hence the nonunion activity of Solidarity aroused so much enthusiasm.

As for U.S. policy, reactions to events in Poland went much further than anywhere else. All out attacks not only against marital law and against the team ruling our country at present, but also against the system existing in Poland over nearly 40 years, compel one to ask the question: How is it that the United States maintained relations, at times even very correct relations, over all these years.

If today the need arises to sever so many scientific, economic and cultural ties linking Poland and the United States, it is impossible to pretend that these were ties originating from the times of a different system. In fact, these are ties of cooperation created during the times of socialist Poland. Much more tact and diplomatic skill was displayed by West European politicians who have, however, confined their protest to concrete events and did not question the political shape of People's Poland.

The current blockade of East-West relations will no doubt pass one day and the doors will open once more for cooperation between both political-military blocs. Let us hope that Ronald Reagan can only delay this process and not make it impossible.

LATE REPORT: RURARZ GIVEN DEATH SENTENCE

LD171414 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] The court of the Warsaw military region has announced its verdict in the case against Zdzislaw Maciej Rurarz, former Polish ambassador to Japan. The court pronounced Rurarz guilty of high treason and sentenced him to death, as well as to additional penalties of loss of public rights for good and confiscation of all assets.

CEAUSESCU BIDS FAREWELL TO EGYPT'S MUBARAK

Conclusion of Visit

AU161906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/12/1982 -- On December 16, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Mme Suzanne Mubarak concluded the visit of friendship they paid to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu.

The talks between the two heads of state, which passed in a cordial atmosphere of friendship, full understanding, mutual esteem and respect, went down as an important moment in the evolution of the relations between Romania and Egypt both bilaterally and internationally.

The ceremony of the departure of the distinguished Egyptian guests took place at the Otopeni Airport. Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Elena Ceausescu and Suzanne Mubarak arrived at the airport together. Present there were Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Stefan Andrei, Nicolae Giosan, other Romanian officials.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu bade farewell to Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Suzanne Mubarak, to the officials that accompanied the Egyptian head of state on his visit to Romania.

The presidential airplane took off at 14.00 hours heading for Egypt.

Joint Statement

NC162117 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, 16 Dec (MENA) -- Egypt and Romania have underlined that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon has proven that the situation in the area cannot be settled by military means. They further stressed that permanent peace in the area requires immediate and total withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

In a joint press statement issued tonight on the visit of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to Romania and his discussions with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, the two states emphasized the urgent need for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

In the joint statement, the two presidents expressed their satisfaction with the continuous expansion of the fruitful relations of cooperation between their countries in the various political, economic, technical and scientific fields. The statement points out that President Mubarak has invited President Ceausescu to pay an official visit to Egypt and that the Romanian president has accepted the invitation and will fix its date later.

The following is the text of the joint Egyptian-Romanian press statement:

At the invitation of President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt Husni Mubarak paid a friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania from 15 to 16 December 1982.

During their discussions, the two presidents reviewed issues pertaining to the development of bilateral relations in the various fields of common interest and exchanged views on the main issues in the international arena.

The discussions took place in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding, appreciation and respect indicative of the strong relations of friendship existing between the Egyptian and Romanian peoples and their leaders.

The two presidents expressed their full satisfaction with the continuation of the traditional dialogue and consultation on the highest level between the two countries, stressing the decisive role this plays in strengthening the cooperation between the two countries both on the level of bilateral relations and the international level.

The two presidents expressed the two sides' satisfaction with the continuous expansion of the fruitful relations of cooperation between Egypt and Romania in the political, economic, technical, scientific and other fields of common interest.

The two presidents further expressed their belief that the development of the bilateral relations, particularly in the field of economic cooperation which constitutes a vital part of the traditional relations between the two countries, contributes to strengthening friendship between the Egyptian and Romanian peoples.

In this regard, the two presidents stressed the great importance of the decisions adopted during the official visit President Muhammad Husni Mubarak paid to Romania from 8 to 10 September 1982 for the development of economic relations between the two countries. They reaffirmed their determination to take steady steps to implement what has been agreed upon in this regard.

During the exchange of views on the international situation, the two presidents emphasized that the recent developments have proven the soundness and continuation of their evaluations, which were included in the joint statement on the development of cooperation between Egypt and Romania on the bilateral level and in the international arena. The statement was signed by the two presidents in Bucharest on 10 September 1982.

In their discussions, the two presidents gave particular attention to developments in the Middle East. They underlined in this regard that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon has proven again that the situation in the area cannot be resolved by military means. They reasserted their faith that a permanent peace in the area requires the immediate and total withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The two presidents emphasized the urgent need for taking the necessary steps leading to an overall, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories which were occupied in 1967, the recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to determine their future and establish their own independent state and the establishment of relations which would guarantee the independence, security and safety of all the states in the region.

During the discussions, President Husni Mubarak expressed his deep appreciation of Romania's principled and permanent stance on the Middle East as well as President Ceausescu's fruitful and constructive efforts regarding the settlement of the situation in the region and the establishment of a just and durable peace in this part of the world.

The two presidents emphasized the great importance of establishing security and strengthening cooperation in Europe. They expressed their concern over the serious situation in the continent and supported the exertion of intensive efforts for the continuation of the Madrid conference in a constructive way in order to achieve positive results which would prepare the appropriate atmosphere for holding a confidence-building conference, achieving disarmament in the continent and guaranteeing the continuation of the process which began in Helsinki.

During their discussions, the two presidents focused on the special significance paid by Egypt and Romania to strengthening international peace ans security, peaceful settlement of the conflicts, halting the armament race, adoption of influential steps to achieve disarmament -- foremost nuclear disarmament -- as well as liquidating underdevelopment, narrowing the gap between the rich and poor states and setting up a new international economic order.

The two presidents stressed the benefit of holding a summit conference of developing states to enhance their economic cooperation and coordinate their stands in the negotiations with the advanced states designed to establish a new economic order in the world.

The two presidents expressed their deep satisfaction with the fruitful results of their discussions and their confidence that they will constitute a noticeable contribution to the continuous consolidation of the close relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the interests and benefit of their peoples and the interests of peace, national independence, detente, progress and cooperation in the entire world.

President Mubarak conveyed to President Ceausescu his profound gratitude for the warm welcome and reception he was accorded during his visit to Bucharest. He renewed his invitation to President Ceausescu to pay an official visit to Egypt. President Ceausescu has very gladly accepted the invitation and will fix its date later through diplomatic channels.

RCP NATIONAL CONFERENCE 16 DEC DEBATES

AU170844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2125 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPES 16/12/1982 -- On December 16, in the afternoon, debates started in plenum on the items on the agenda of the National Conference of the RCP. The proceedings of its first session were chaired by Alexandrina Gainuse, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister.

The conference listened to and approved of the report of the Delegates' Ratifying Commission delivered by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the commission.

After a series of delegates had taken the floor, Alexandrina Gainuse referred to the item regarding organizational measures, and showed that, over the period that elapsed since the twelfth congress, vacant offices had remained in the Central Committee. Likewise, some cadres were promoted to decisionmaking offices in important sectors of the socioeconomic life. The Executive Political Committee analysed that situation and drew the conclusion that further elections and appointments should be made to the Central Committee.

In preparation of proposals, she suggested the election of a proposal-making commission to be made up of 19 people as follows: Nicolae Ceausescu -- chairman, Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Petru Enache, Gheorghe Radulescu, Ilie Verdet, Ion Stoian, Iosif Szazs, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter, Ilie Bologa, Gheorghe Dinu, Sabin Faur, Maria Ghitulica, Viorica Ignat, Ion Popescu-Puturi, Vasile Vilcu.

The conference unanimously approved of the number and structure of the commission.

After the interval, the proceedings were chaired by Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister. During the debates in plenum, taking the floor was also Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister.

The proceedings of the national conference of the RCP continue.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PASSES 1983 STATE BUDGET

AU151108 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Dec 82 pp 4, 5

["Law on the Adoption of the 1983 State Budget" passed at the 9 December Grand National Assembly session]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly [GNA] of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts the following bill.

Article 1 — The state budget of 1983 features the centralized state revenues and their allocation in accordance with the targets of the uniform national plan adopted by the GNA to finance the development of the national economy, social and cultural activities, the country's defense and other social requirements under conditions of increased efficiency, of instituting a strict savings system and ensuring a financial and monetary balance.

The state budget envisages revenues totaling 301,908.2 million lei and expenses totaling 301,908.2 million lei.

Article 2 -- State budget incomes and expenses for 1983 will be distributed as follows:

in million lei

	Incomes	Expenditures
-- National Budget	248,622	248,622
-- Local Budgets	53,286.2	53,286.2

The overall expense volume includes reserve funds totaling 23,644.6 million lei of which:

-- 23,348.6 million lei budget reserve for the use of the State Council;

-- 316.0 million lei budget reserve for the use of executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest municipality.

Article 3 -- State budget revenues resulting from the appropriation of part of the net production assets for social purposes; payments from profits made by state economic units; the goods turnover tax; and taxes levied on the use of state-owned land are set at 194,832.1 million lei.

Article 4 -- State budget revenues from income taxes on the overall remuneration fund are set at 42,170.0 million lei; those from the income taxes of artisan cooperatives, of production cooperatives, procurement and sale of products and of the enterprises of civic organizations are set at 1,518.0 million lei; those from agricultural taxes on agricultural production cooperatives at 1,480.0 million lei and revenues from income and other taxes levied on the people at 4,101.0 million lei.

Article 5 -- State social insurance for 1983 is set at 39,303.8 million lei.

Article 6 -- Expenditures to finance the national economy are covered by the funds of economic units, state budget allocations and bank credits in accordance with legal provisions. State budget expenditures for this purpose are set at 139,466.0 million lei for 1983.

Article 7 -- Expenditures for financing agricultural, animal breeding and veterinary activities are set at 4,864.1 million lei, those for the maintenance and repair of roads and bridges at 3,263.0 million lei and those for communal management at 2,207.0 million lei.

Article 8 -- Expenses for financing scientific research, technological development and for technical progress will be covered from funds set up in economic units and from state budget allocations. The 1983 state budget expenses for this purpose are set at 2,028.3 million lei.

Expenses for financing geological prospecting and research aimed at finding new deposits are set at 7,251.0 million lei.

Article 9 -- Expenses for financing sociocultural activities are set at 83,183.8 million lei of which:

	in million lei
a) Education	17,583.4
b) Culture and Art	1,161.0
c) Health	16,288.3
d) Physical Education and Sports	337.0
e) State Allowances and Other Aid for Children	15,135.0
f) Pensions and Aid for War Disabled, Widows and Orphans, for Military and Other Social Assistance	2,599.7
g) State Social Insurance	30,079.4

Article 10 -- Expenditures for the state power and administration bodies and for judicial bodies and the prosecutor's office are set at 3,855.6 million lei. Of those expenditures, 2.9 million lei are allocated to the GNA.

Article 11 -- Expenditures for the country's defense are set at 11,725.0 million lei.

Article 12 -- In accordance with duties and tasks devolving on the people's councils, the county budgets and the budget of Bucharest municipality for 1983 are set as follows:

in thousand lei

	Incomes		
County	Total	Of Which Own Incomes	Expenses
1. Alba	997,914	549,316	997,914
2. Arad	1,161,751	871,001	1,161,751
3. Arges	1,502,337	911,496	1,502,337
4. Bacau	1,554,207	860,286	1,554,207
5. Bihor	1,592,007	963,918	1,592,007
6. Bistrita-Nasaud	921,699	335,535	921,699
7. Botosani	1,235,826	471,622	1,235,826
8. Brasov	1,240,381	1,070,858	1,240,381
9. Braila	942,808	603,296	942,808
10. Buzau	1,066,620	603,316	1,066,620

11. Caras-Severin	998,290	532,744	998,290
12. Calarasi	878,473	423,992	878,473
13. Cluj	1,792,724	1,190,715	1,792,724
14. Constanta	1,684,708	1,205,962	1,684,708
15. Covasna	551,222	358,572	551,222
16. Dimbovita	1,043,878	644,998	1,043,878
17. Dolj	1,542,518	945,655	1,542,518
18. Galati	1,511,222	854,521	1,511,222
19. Giurgiu	866,705	385,105	866,705
20. Gorj	1,162,205	459,957	1,162,205
21. Harghita	1,004,143	532,396	1,004,143
22. Hunedoara	1,343,667	739,512	1,343,667
23. Ialomita	719,023	428,893	719,023
24. Iasi	2,103,337	849,678	2,103,337
25. Maramures	1,309,419	652,913	1,309,419
26. Mehedinti	936,258	363,511	936,258
27. Mures	1,435,363	951,579	1,435,363
28. Neamt	1,086,785	740,791	1,086,785
29. Olt	1,070,122	577,445	1,070,122
30. Prahova	1,514,802	1,292,444	1,514,802
31. Satu Mare	937,781	557,687	937,781
32. Salaj	689,387	287,384	689,387
33. Sibiu	1,074,464	800,583	1,074,464
34. Suceava	1,299,926	717,579	1,299,926
35. Teleorman	930,210	536,493	930,210
36. Timis	1,738,849	1,243,961	1,738,849
37. Tulcea	679,876	342,179	679,876
38. Vaslui	1,051,499	111,954	1,051,499
39. Vilcea	1,078,885	517,877	1,078,885
40. Vrancea	871,698	391,689	871,698
41 Bucharest municipality	6,163,187	4,960,240	6,163,187
Total	53,286,176	32,139,693	53,286,176

Article 13 -- The amounts deducted from the tax on the overall remuneration fund and the goods turnover tax levied on national units, allocated as local budget revenues, are established as follows:

in thousands of lei

County	Amounts Deducted From:	
	Tax on Overall Remuneration Fund	Tax on Goods Turnover
1. Alba	448,598	-
2. Arab	290,750	-
3. Arges	590,841	-
4. Bacau	693,921	-
5. Bihor	628,089	-
6. Bistrita-Nasaud	240,164	285,000
7. Botosani	240,164	273,000
8. Brasov	169,523	-
9. Braila	339,512	-
10. Buzau	463,304	-
11. Caras-Severin	465,546	-
12. Calarasi	317,481	110,000
13. Cluj	602,009	-
14. Constanta	478,746	-
15. Covasna	192,650	-
16. Dimbovita	398,880	-
17. Dolj	596,863	-

18. Galati	656,701	-
19. Giurgiu	234,600	213,000
20. Gorj	503,248	199,000
21. Harghita	383,747	88,000
22. Hunedoara	604,155	-
23. Ialomita	237,130	53,000
24. Iasi	819,659	434,000
25. Maramures	583,506	73,000
26. Mehedinti	300,747	200,000
27. Mures	483,784	-
28. Neamt	345,994	-
29. Olt	407,677	85,000
30. Prahova	222,358	-
31. Saltu Mare	368,094	12,000
32. Salaj	203,003	150,000
33. Sibiu	273,881	-
34. Suceava	582,347	-
35. Teleorman	336,717	57,000
36. Timis	494,888	-
37. Tulcea	271,697	66,000
38. Vaslui	301,545	247,000
39. Vilcea	350,008	159,000
40. Vrancea	259,009	221,000
41. Bucharest municipality	1,202,947	-
Total	17,584,483	2,925,000

Article 14 -- The state budget estimates on incomes represent the minimum tasks to be fulfilled while provisions on expenditures are maximum limits that should not be exceeded.

Article 15 -- The state budget is implemented under the guidance and supervision of the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers will periodically examine the implementation of the centralized financial plan, state budget and the other financial plans. In this respect it will work out measures to achieve the revenues envisaged in the state budget and the other financial plans, to make expenditures in accordance with the stage of fulfilling plan tasks -- under conditions of increased efficiency and of employing a strict savings system -- to maintain a financial, monetary and hard currency balance and to constantly strengthen the role of finances and credits in the economy.

The Council of Ministers will report to the GNA on the implementation of the state budget.

Article 16 -- The Ministry of Finance, banks, ministries and the other central and local bodies will take measures so that economic units firmly apply the financial-economic mechanism, that workers' self-management and financial-economic self-administration is strengthened to ensure that their activity takes place under conditions for increased economic efficiency, of constantly increasing incomes, of cutting back on expenditures and of increasing profitability.

Article 17 -- The ministries and the other central and local bodies, together with the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and banks will act to completely fulfill the financial and economic indexes envisaged in the state budget and in the income and expenditure budgets of units by seeing to it that:

a) The tasks regarding the itemized and net production and sold production goods for which payment has been made are fulfilled under favorable conditions, that services are increased to a greater extent, that material and overall production expenditures are cut back by reducing raw material, fuel, energy and other material consumption, by recovering and utilizing reusable materials, by limiting indirect and administrative-management expenses to the strictly necessary level and by fulfilling the tasks of introducing new and low-consumption products and technologies in the production process;

b) The overall economic activity is based on the principles of the new financial-economic mechanism: that all products and activities should be profitable, so that there will be no unprofitable product or activity in 1983; that firm measures will be applied that will eliminate any kind of losses and ensure that all enterprises end their activity with profits;

c) That firm measures be taken to increase the enterprise's own incomes and to cut back on all expenditures in all sectors in order to increase profits and profitability and, on this basis, to raise the self-financing level of all economic units;

d) That each economic unit fulfills its tasks regarding profits and payments to the budget from those profits, the allocation for society of part of the assets of the net production and regarding the other payments envisaged by law; and that the planned resources for repaying funds received from society be completely secured;

e) That established stock norms and regulations for circulating capital be observed; that freezing of funds and especially material values be eliminated and prevented; that the volume of credits that are not repaid on schedule be cut back; that the rotation speed of circulating capital be increased and that it fall within the planned level for the end of 1983; that deductions be accelerated and that a constant balance between returns and payments ensured;

f) That the efficiency of export-import is increased by delivering goods on schedule and in accordance with the various and qualitative provisions included in contracts, by better capitalizing on Romanian products in foreign markets, on work performed and on services rendered abroad; that the state's dues in lei and hard currency be cashed; and that the targets in the field of international technical-scientific and economic cooperation be implemented;

g) That units set up their own funds designed for investments and that conditions are ensured to finance and grant credits for planned investment projects; and that credits granted for investment projects be paid on schedule;

h) That the efficiency of investments is increased by cutting back on their costs, focusing efforts on financing investment projects that have been initiated and on installing equipment on schedule, by improving work quality and by commissioning the planned production capacities in time and by completely fulfilling planned parameters;

i) That the funds allocated for scientific research, technological development, for introducing technical progress, for geological work and prospecting, for agricultural work, animal breeding and veterinary surgery, for maintenance and repair of roads and bridges, for communal management and other economic projects envisaged by legal provisions be utilized efficiently;

j) That an exacting and constant financial control be carried out — especially a preventive control — in all sectors of the socioeconomic activity in order to judiciously manage material and financial means; that the plan, contract and financial discipline be observed; and that order and discipline in spending public money be strengthened.

Article 18 -- The ministries, the other central bodies, the Executive Committee and bureaus of the people's councils which have sociocultural and administrative institutions under their jurisdiction will ensure that the existing material basis is rationally utilized, that a strict savings system is introduced in administrative-management expenditures, that any waste is prevented, that exacting control over the use of material and financial means is carried out and that those units increase their own incomes and expand their self-administration.

Article 19 -- The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Finance, the State Planning Committee, the other ministries, centrals and enterprises producing goods for exports, as well as the foreign trade enterprises shall take measures to achieve appropriate prices on foreign markets, to cash all foreign currency dues from foreign partners in accordance with time limits and under agreed conditions, to ensure the envisaged equilibrium of the balance of trade and of foreign payments and to cut back on the current foreign debts in accordance with the sums of money envisaged for 1983.

Article 20 -- The Committee for Problems of People's Councils, the other central bodies concerned, together with the executive committees and bureaus of the people's councils shall take measures to: develop and expand the local economic activity; continue to expand the small-scale industry, services and other economic activities; to carry out maintenance and repair work on roads and bridges with the help of work performed by people and under conditions envisaged by law; to attract more and more people to manage localities and improve their appearance; to expand the self-management of sociocultural units; to increase incomes so as to gradually achieve the self-financing of communes, towns, municipalities and counties.

Article 21 -- The executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils shall act to fulfill the plan tasks regarding the sources of income from which sums of money are allocated for the local budgets of the given counties and Bucharest municipality. The sums of money allocated from the national budget revenues to balance local budgets will be within the approved limits and in keeping with the fulfillment of the plan on local incomes and expenditures throughout the given county or Bucharest municipality.

Article 22 -- The Ministry of Finance, banks, the other ministries and central and local bodies, the working people's councils in centrals and enterprises and the overall financial system shall act:

a) To see that each unit completely secures the planned financial accumulation [acumulari banesti] and its own resources to finance investment projects; to make sure that the planned production expenditures are not exceeded; and to constantly maintain solvency;

b) To set up, in accordance with legal provisions, a development fund, a fund for circulating capital, a fund for the working people's participation in achieving the planned production and profits and in dividing those profits and act to set up the other funds of economic units;

c) To strengthen responsibility in managing material and financial means, to make expenses in keeping with legal provisions, within the limits and in accordance with the purpose [destinatie] envisaged in the plan; to cut back on and eliminate uneconomical expenses and any kind of waste and to apply a strict savings system;

d) To prevent the causes that lead to freezing material values and to accelerate the rotation speed of circulating capital;

e) To strengthen the preventive control over the use of material and financial means and over payments in foreign currencies and bank credits granted; to cut back on and eliminate credits that have not been paid on schedule.

Article 23 -- The Ministry of Finance, banks and other ministries and the central and local bodies shall each month examine the manner in which incomes are being made and how funds approved by the state budget and by the centralized financial plan are being used and shall act to constantly improve the implementation of the state budget and of the centralized plan.

At the same time, the collective leadership bodies of centrals, enterprises and institutions, assisted by the financial-banking bodies, shall each month examine how each unit is implementing its budget for revenues and expenditures are constantly cut back.

Article 24 — The supreme court of financial control, the financial banking-council, the Ministry of Finance and banks shall act, together with the ministries and the other central and local bodies, to exert an exacting preventive financial control over the economy, to rationally and effectively administer material and monetary means, to ensure the observance of the country's laws, the plan and financial discipline and to defend socialist property.

Article 25 -- The general balance sheet for the 1981 budget is adopted, with revenues totaling 280,342,393,337 lei, and expenses totaling 271,823,247,628 lei, with a surplus of 8,519,145,709 lei, of which 6,459,377,925 lei were recorded in the national budget, and 2,059,767,784 lei in local budgets.

CONSUMER 'SELF-SUPPLY' PROGRAM FOR 1983

AU161240 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Dec 82 p 7

["Program on the Implementation of Self-Management and Self-Supply Measures Designed To Ensure Appropriate Consumer Supplies of Agricultural Produce and Foodstuffs and Industrial Consumer Goods in the Fourth Quarter of 1982 and First Semester of 1983" adopted by the Grand National Assembly on 8 December]

[Text] The program was worked out on the basis of party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations to ensure appropriate consumer supplies of seasonal agricultural produce, foodstuffs and industrial goods of a good quality and in a wide structural range, in accordance with level and structure of people's incomes and with the 12th RCP Congress' objectives on continuously raising the people's living standard.

Staple quantities correlate with provisions of the program on regional self-supply of agricultural, animal and vegetable products for the 1982-1985 period approved by the Grand National Assembly [GNA] and are based on the consumptions envisaged in the draft program of scientific public nutrition, submitted for public detate, and in special industrial programs, and take into account resources carried over, thus ensuring appropriate supplies of agricultural-food and industrial products.

The program stipulates obligations and responsibilities of production ministries, people's councils, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and the Central Union of Production, Procurement and Marketing Cooperatives for smooth delivery and marketing of products, judicious management of goods stocks and for meeting consumer requirements.

I. Food Products

Quantities proposed in the program are based on needs of balanced nutrition, differentiated according to population structure, branch of activity and physical effort, place of work and of residence, urban or rural localities. Steps will be taken to implement the provisions of the program of regional self-management and self-supply, to achieve vegetable and animal production in accordance with the state plan for socialist units, and to secure appropriate contributions by private farming to state stocks through deliveries of available privately grown products.

Market resources will be evenly distributed throughout the country and judiciously managed; all waste, product deterioration and unnecessary stockpiling will be combated.

Program provisions for agricultural produce and foodstuffs are as follows:

A. Wheat for Bread and Flour, Corn for Corn Meal, Rice and Bakery Products

In correlation with the average per capita consumption set down in the program of regional self-management and self-supply, and with the levels envisaged for the other agricultural and food staples, the following quantities of grain will be marketed:

thousand tons

	Fourth Quarter of 1982	First Half of 1983
Wheat for bread and flour	680	1,370
Corn for corn meal	167	225
Pasta products	18.5	36
Husked rice	25	36
Pearl barley	5.5	13
Semolina	6	12
Corn flakes	0.2	0.5

The wheat quantities proposed to be sold through the market stocks are on a par with the provisions of the program of regional self-supply, and will remain at approximately the same level throughout this period.

The quantities envisaged for the market stocks ensure supplies for the population residing or working in municipalities, towns or workers centers, in non-grain producing hill and mountain areas, and for the other categories specified by the law.

Supplies for the rural population will be derived from the wheat envisaged for each county -- under the study worked out for that product -- for work payment in kind.

Until new bakeries have been built in communes where there is a shortage of such facilities, bread and bakery products will be supplied to rural areas from bakeries located in neighboring communes or towns, as is currently the case.

In order to best meet consumer requirements, measures are envisaged to produce more varieties and to improve quality. Bread and bakery products will further be of a weight that permits people to buy in accordance with real consumption needs.

Supplies of bread and bakery products to collective consumers (canteens, nurseries, kindergardens, boarding schools and hospitals) and public catering units will be further based on the established norms and delivered in small quantities to avoid waste.

Bearing in mind nutritional value and consumption tradition, measures have been taken to increase deliveries for the period by 6,000 tons each of semolina and pearl barley, 5,900 tons of pasta products, and 5 times as much corn flakes.

B. Meat and Meat Products

Sales have been correlated to the plan provisions for the fourth quarter of 1982 and for the first semester of 1983, and to forecasted resources:

thousand tons

	Fourth Quarter of 1982	First Half of 1983
Slaughtered meat	118	185
Meat products	100	133
Pre-cooked dishes	5.5	10
Canned meat (including meat and vegetables)	7.5	20.5

The sales envisaged ensure for the entire period 10,500 tons slaughtered meat, 43,700 tons meat products, 4,500 tons pre-cooked dishes and 6,600 tons canned meat products more than previously.

In order to achieve those quantities, the agricultural units, people's councils, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Central Union of Production Cooperatives must fulfill all the plan tasks concerning livestock deliveries to state stocks and there must be strict observance of the minimum legal slaughtering weight. Similarly, measures will be taken to increase the birthrate and reduce the death rate and forced slaughtering, and to exceed the average slaughtering weight.

Better consumer supplies of meat products are envisaged. The quantities envisaged in the program are larger than previously by 43,700 tons, having been increased from 79,800 tons to 100,000 tons in the fourth quarter of 1982 and from 109,600 tons to 133,000 tons in the first half of 1983. Measures will be taken to improve quality appearance, taste, etc. and manufacturing technologies designed to make them remain fresh longer. Production will be geared to delivering the varieties stipulated in contracts and the planned superior products, and to products specific for the cold season.

In order to judiciously utilize the meat resources designed for marketing, measures have been established in the sector of public catering and collective consumption to ensure balanced nutrition and variety, on the basis of the new lists of menu recipes which feature to a greater extent fish, eggs, pasta products and vegetables; on the average, about 4.5 kg of vegetables and potatoes for each kilogram of meat.

C. Drinking Milk and Milk Products

The following quantities will be sold, in keeping with the available resources:

	Fourth Quarter of 1982	First Semester of 1983
Drinking milk, thousand hectoliters	1,600	3,050
Fresh milk products " "	700	1,420
Cheese " tons	14	28

The sales proposed for the entire period ensure larger quantities than previously by: 482,200 hectoliters drinking milk, 442,400 hectoliters fresh milk products and 7,400 tons cheese. In order to fulfill those provisions, the agricultural units, people's councils and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry will ensure that state and cooperative agricultural units have the planned number of milk cows.

In view of the better output obtained in the present agricultural year, conditions exist for a better livestock foddering, which will permit larger productions and thus larger consumer supplies of milk and milk products. Similarly, steps will be taken to contract and purchase larger quantities of milk and milk products from private farming.

In order to ensure the most judicious possible distribution of milk resources, at the beginning of each quarter county people's councils will adjust the structural range of deliveries to match consumer demand.

D. Vegetable and Animal Fats

The following quantities are envisaged for marketing in the fourth quarter of 1982 and the first half of 1983:

thousand tons

	Fourth Quarter of 1982	First Half of 1983
Edible oil	55	110
Pork fat	8	9.5
Butter	7	14
Margerine	3.9	11.4

In order to ensure appropriate consumer supplies, the following increases have been envisaged for the entire program period: 13,100 tons oil, 4,800 tons pork fat and 1,900 tons butter and margarine.

In allocating pork fats, especially bacon, priority will be given to workers in mining and forestry areas.

E. Sugar and Sugar Products

The following quantities are planned to be sold:

thousand tons

	Fourth Quarter of 1982	First Half of 1983
Sugar	80	154
Sugar products	56.5	102.3

On the basis of the special programs approved, 4,600 tons more sugar products will be delivered than previously: This quantity may even be exceeded, and quality and structural ranges will be improved.

F. Fish, Canned and Partially Processed Fish

thousand tons

	Fourth Quarter of 1982	First Half of 1983
Fresh and deep frozen fish	40	45
Partially processed fish	10.5	20
Canned fish	6.5	12

Sales of fish and fish products are higher than in the previous period by over 61,000 tons, thus exceeding the provisions of the program for regional self-management and self-supply.

Measures were taken to increase and diversify the production of partially processed fish and a greater variety of fish dishes will be ensured in public catering and collective consumption units.

G. Potatoes, Vegetables and Fruits

The following quantities are envisaged for sale:

thousand tons

	Fourth Quarter of 1982	First Half of 1983
Fall potatoes (including September)	420	183
New potatoes	-	40
Field vegetables — total	400	200
of which:		
--dry onion	29	35
--spring onion	9	15
--root vegetables	50	40
--cabbage	160	40
—tomatoes	28	17
Beans	10	12
Fruit, total	120	120
of which:		
—apples	65	10
--strawberries, cherries, sour cherries	-	10
Grapes	60	3

In view of the good vegetable and fruit crops this year, the program envisages important increases compared with the previous period -- namely 154,700 tons more vegetables and 38,900 tons more fruit -- thus ensuring both overall and structurally appropriate supplies. The increase for fall and new potatoes amounts to more than 38,000 tons.

H. Canned Vegetables, Fruits and Tomato Paste

The following sales are envisaged in this respect:

thousand tons

	Fourth Quarter of 1982	First Half of 1983
Canned vegetables	47	86
Canned fruits	23.5	44
Tomato paste	9	16

The quantities envisaged ensure an increase of 8.1 percent canned vegetables, 2.6 percent canned fruits and 25.6 percent tomato paste compared with the previous period. The increases for these products also take into account the increase in the consumption of fresh products.

Aside from quantities envisaged for sale, reserves were set up for the market stocks at the government's disposal: These reserves are made up of wheat, corn, meat, sugar, edible oil, butter, cheeses and other agricultural products and foodstuffs.

In addition to the goods stock, the following imported products will be sold: lemons, oranges, olives, coffee and so forth.

II. Industrial Products

The envisaged deliveries, together with stocks existing in the trade sector, will ensure appropriate supplies for the entire season.

Textiles and Footwear

The following main items and quantities are envisaged for sale during the fall-winter season (fourth quarter of 1982 and first quarter of 1983):

		Total Quantities
Light-weight coats, raincoats, parkas	thou pieces	900
--for children	thou pieces	350
--for adults	thou pieces	550
Winter coats and equivalent clothing	thou pieces	1,700
--for children	thou pieces	900
--for adults	thou pieces	800
Wool-type knitwear	thou pieces	23,700
--for children	thou pieces	6,600
--for adults	thou pieces	7,900
Seasonal footwear (shoes, boots, high boots)	thou pairs	18,300
--for children	thou pairs	7,650
--for women	thou pairs	5,720
--for men	thou pairs	4,930

The quantities envisaged for sale in the 1982-1983 season are ensured by deliveries in the second half of 1982 from the goods stock in the trade network and by the planned deliveries in the first quarter of 1983, namely 250,000 winter coats, substitutes, 5,600,000 pieces of wool-type knitwear, 3,900,000 pieces of flannel underwear and clothes, 475,000 pairs of boots and so forth.

The following increases are envisaged compared with sales attained in the 1981-82 season: 477,000 winter coats, winter coat substitutes, light-weight coats, raincoats and parkas; 362,000 wool-type knitwear; 365,000 pajamas and nightgowns; 1,124,000 pairs of seasonal footwear and so forth.

A larger increase in winter coat substitutes is achieved with new quilted, padded and lined fabrics and with imitation fur. At the same time, new models of light-weight coats, parkas and wind-breakers made of jersey, [relon] and polyester jersey will be delivered and sold.

Taking into consideration the great possibilities offered by capitalizing on hemp and flax fabrics out of which useful and comfortable garments can be made as envisaged by the program on promoting and marketing such items, 720,000 pieces of various garments (ladies' suits, skirts, coats, pants and so forth), that is, more than 50 percent more than during the preceding season, have been ensured for the 1982-83 fall and winter season.

Special attention will be paid to supplying such products as will ensure a better utilization of raw materials. Those products will be of a greater variety, of appropriate quality and will be characterized by improved finishings.

In distributing the goods stock for counties, the structure of the population, low temperature areas and local traditions were taken into account.

Metal-Chemical Goods

The deliveries of durable goods and the goods stock available in trade ensure larger quantities of products compared with former sales, including new varieties with improved functionality. At the same time, appropriate quantities of items specifically for the winter season such as: Heating stoves operating with solid fuel, glass panes, toys and winter sports items have been supplied for the people:

		Fourth Quarter of 1982	First Half of 1983
Radio sets	thou pieces	130	185
Television sets	thou pieces	120	133
Solid-fuel heating stoves	" "	50	50
Window panes	" square meters	1,150	1,720
Sleds	" pieces	51	10.8
Skis	" pairs	24.5	8.8
Toys	millions of lei	475	545

In the regional distribution of the goods stock, we took into consideration the durable goods available to people, climatic conditions and winter sports areas.

As concerns detergents and medicines, their marketing is as follows:

		Fourth Quarter of 1982	First Half of 1983
Soap -- total	thou tons	9.0	22.0
--Toilet soap	" "	5.6	16.5
Detergents	" "	20.5	40.0
Soda ash and caustic soda	" "	3.5	7.2
Medicines	millions of lei	640	1,330

The quantities envisaged ensure the following increases compared with the preceding period: detergents, 6,300 tons; soap, 15,100 tons; and soda, 1,600 tons.

In the case of medicines, particular attention will be paid to producing and delivering therapeutic drugs (penicillin, streptomycin, insulin, heparin, tetracycline, digoxin and lanatosid and so forth).

As for fuels, the program provisions ensure normal supplies.

	Fourth Quarter of 1982	First Half of 1983
Solid fuels	1,320	2,230
Coal	790	1,120
Firewood	530	1,020
Liquid gas	68.4	113

The Ministry of Mines, the Ministry of Wood Processing and Construction Materials and the Ministry of Chemical Industry are to ensure the complete and smooth delivery of the planned fuel quantities. In the regional distribution process, priority shall be given to supplies for cities, workers' centers, counties lacking their own resources and to supplies for areas which are cut off during the winter time.

To ensure appropriate supplies for the people during the fourth quarter of 1982 and the first half of 1983, the following measures shall be taken:

-- The Council of Ministers is to see to it that the minsitries and people's councils completely fulfill their program on supplying the people with agricultural products and industrial consumer goods and that they ensure that the tasks of increasing the agricultural, vegetable and animal production are fulfilled in conformity with the provision of the program on regional self-managmeent and self-supply. The government is to constantly supervise the activity carried out by all central and local organizations, so that they fulfill the duties devolving on them under that program.

-- The leadership of agricultural and marketing units, the executive committees of the people's councils and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry are to ensure deliveries to the state stock in keeping with what has been planned for each county: They will also ensure the ensilaging of the proper quality of vegetables, potatoes and fruits and will also take measures aimed at properly sorting out and preserving ensilaged products.

-- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the people's councils, the Central Union of Production, Procurement and Sales Cooperatives are to act to increase the contracting and procurement of agricultural products and foodstuffs from people's private farms.

-- The people's councils will supervise the implementation of programs concerning private use of town plots cultivated with vegetables, greens, potatoes or used to raise animals and poultry for private consumption and for deliveries to state stocks through contracts and purchases.

-- The Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Central Union of Production Cooperatives and the people's councils will take measures to develop agricultural and animal production on plots belonging to public catering and collective consumption units, so that the latter can supply as much as possible of their own requirements for meat, potatoes, vegetables and greens.

At the same time, steps will be taken to ensure a balanced and scientific nutrition in public catering and collective consumption units, through varied dishes and menus and greater use of vegetables, potatoes, pasta products, pearl barley, fish and eggs.

-- The county people's councils, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives will take measures to develop the production capacity of bakeries, so that by the end of 1983 sufficient bread will be available for all rural areas.

-- In order to ensure smooth deliveries and consumer sales, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Ministry of Interior Trade will jointly agree on monthly deliveries of staples (meat and meat products, milk and milk products, vegetables, potatoes, fruit, etc) in keeping with the tasks established for each quarter.

-- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Central Union of Production Cooperatives and the executive committees of county people's councils will take measures to produce and deliver all the quantities envisaged in the program for sale through market stocks.

-- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, together with the Ministry of Domestic Trade will allocate from the central state stocks the necessary quantities of meat, meat products, milk, milk products and eggs for workers in mining basins, on large building sites, for sailing personnel on fishing and commercial vessels, and for tourist facilities.

-- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry will set aside a reserve stock of at least 2,000 tons meat for Bucharest municipality, and 100 tons each for the Jiu Valley and for the Gorj mining basins.

-- The Ministry of Domestic Trade together with production ministries, the State Planning Committee and central bodies in charge of trade will distribute food resources to the counties appropriately and on schedule: They will take care to provide substitute foodstuffs whenever products are in shortage or unavailable.

The Executive Committee of People's Councils will strive to ensure appropriate supplies of agricultural and food products, and to judiciously manage and distribute among ares and trade outlets the entire goods stock allocated to them. The quantities delivered will be differentiated according to population structure, i.e. larger quantities will be supplied to miners, oil and steel workers and others who are required to make special physical efforts.

Stocks will be duly prepared to supply areas apt to be cut off in winter.

-- In order to improve consumer supplies of vegetables, fruit, potatoes and other foodstuffs, the government will adopt a series of measures designed to ensure strict control over the sorting, storage and delivery of products to markets and sales outlets, to expand the number of central marketing points, to better utilize existing marketing facilities, and to improve the trade network and the work of personnel employed in it.

The Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and people's councils will efficiently act to appropriately manage all stocks of goods, to maintain their quality and to put them on sale in good conditions in agricultural-food markets and through the entire sales network.

A program will be worked out concerning the development of agricultural-food markets and sales outlets existing in the Bucharest area, and the construction of new ones.

The Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications together with the Ministry of Domestic Trade and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry will take urgent measures to improve the transport of agricultural produce and foodstuffs, so as to eliminate all possible losses and quality deterioration, to deliver products to sales outlets in a good condition and to ensure that means of transportation are not stationed and do not take up room in market areas.

In order to better organize the receipt, storage and sale of goods, to enchance quality control and to ensure civilized trade conditions, the entire sales network for vegetables and fruit will be transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry to the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

-- The ministries and central bodies that produce industrial consumer goods will fulfill completely and on schedule the plan of market deliveries, in the varieties decided upon, particularly seasonal products, products that are in great demand and products of superior, extra and luxury quality. Special attention will be given to improving product quality and varieties, and strict supervision will be exercised at each production stage.

The Ministry of Domestic Trade and the Central Union of Production Cooperatives will intensify quality control upon receipt of goods, so that the commercial network should only be delivered good quality products in keeping with consumer requirements.

-- The Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Central Union of Production Cooperatives and the county people's councils will ensure smooth supplies of seasonal goods to industrial consumer stores, and regular transit of goods from storage to retail outlets, simultaneously with improved sales organization through various forms of trade.

-- The Ministry of Mines and the Ministry of Wood Processing and Construction Materials will be delivered all the fuel quantities envisaged in the plan, and will take measures to efficiently channel such deliveries, ensuring priority deliveries to workers centers and to counties lacking in such resources.

The Ministry of Domestic Trade and the executive committees of county people's councils will supervise suppliers for complete and on-schedule delivery of the firewood and coal stipulated in contracts.

-- The Ministry of Domestic Trade together with the Central Union of Production Cooperatives will further endeavor to improve supplies of industrial consumer goods to rural units, including products envisaged to be traded for agricultural produce and foodstuffs.

-- The Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Central Union of Production Cooperatives, the ministries in charge of sales units and the executive committees of people's councils will take efficient measures to carefully manage regional goods stocks, to enforce trade regulations and norms of socialist ethics and equity by trade personnel in their dealings with customers, and will combat any unjustified stockpiling and product deterioration.

-- The management cadres and personnel of the apparatus of the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Central Union of Production Cooperatives and of other institutions employed in commerce will continually guide and supervise the implementation of the measures envisaged in the consumer supply program.

-- The executive bureau of the council in charge of coordinating and guiding consumer supplies and services, together with supply ministries and ministries in charge of commercial activities will examine monthly the implementation of the program provisions and will take efficient measures to ensure that consumer supplies proceed in accordance with the tasks established.

Every quarter, when in-house plans are worked out, proposals will be advanced on ensuring sales of agricultural, food and industrial goods through socialist trade outlets.

-- The production ministries, the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Central Union of Production Cooperatives and the executive committees of people's councils will efficiently and responsibly strive to completely fulfill the program provisions, with a view to ensuring the best possible consumer supplies of agricultural, food and consumer industrial goods.

-- By 1 May 1983, the Council of Ministers will submit to the State Council for approval the self-management and self-supply program, with a view to ensuring appropriate consumer supplies of agricultural, food and consumer industrial goods for the third quarter of 1983.

SMOLE MEETS LAMBSDORFF, FRG OFFICIALS IN BONN

LD170014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1806 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, December 16 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Yugoslav Government Janko Smole completed today, Thursday, his two-day visit to Bonn in the course of which economic and financial cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany was discussed. Smole informed West German Minister of Economy Lambsdorff, State Secretary for Economy Wurzen, Foreign Minister Lautensch-Lager, Minister of Labour Vogt and Minister of Finance Tietmeier on Yugoslavia's economic stabilization program. [names and titles as received]

Smole stressed Yugoslavia's determination to fulfill its foreign financial obligations and its long-term orientation to self-reliance. Smole also expressed Yugoslavia's interest in economic and financial cooperation with the Federal Republic on the above basis. West German functionaries applauded Yugoslavia's long-term orientation and confirmed the Federal Republic's interest in cooperation with Yugoslavia. Concrete elements for stimulating cooperation were discussed.

Smole discussed with his hosts the promotion of cooperation in industry through future agreements, also. In this sense, agreements on guarantees against noncommercial risks and the avoiding of double taxation were discussed. The adoption of such agreements would create better conditions for German investing in joint enterprises in Yugoslavia, as well as for a more successful work of "detached departments" on Yugoslav working organizations in the Federal Republic.

Both sides are greatly interested in these forms of cooperation continuing not only on the bilateral plane, but in joint appearances in third countries. West German Minister of Economy Lambsdorff accepted an invitation to visit Yugoslavia next year.

MOJSOV RECEIVES MALI'S BLONDIN BEYE IN BELGRADE

LD162246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1717 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, December 16 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov and Mali Foreign Minister Blondin Beye, and their associates, today, Thursday, discussed in Belgrade, at the Federal Foreign secretariat, the development of bilateral relations and a number of current international questions.

The talks particularly focused on the situation in Africa and preparations for the pending seventh nonaligned summit in New Delhi.

AMBASSADOR DRULOVIC VISITS CPSU'S RUSAKOV

LD161004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0906 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow 16 Dec (TANJUG) -- Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Department for Liaison With Communist and Workers' Parties of Socialist Countries, received last night Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR. The talk between Konstantin Rusakov and Ambassador Drulovic was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

In the conversation at the CPSU Central Committee headquarters matters of mutual cooperation and several matters concerning international relations were reviewed.

STAMBOLIC CHAIRS DEFENSE COUNCIL SESSION 16 DEC

LD161558 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Dec (TANJUG) -- A session of the SFRY Presidency Council for National Defense was held in Belgrade today, chaired by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY presidency. It is reported that at the session a review was made of issues relating to the development and manufacture of arms and military equipment, military-economic and scientific and technical cooperation with foreign countries, and several issues concerning all-people's defense and social self-protection.

ARMY OFFICERS VIEW NEW ARMS PRODUCTION, EXPORTS

AU170832 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] The information media have successfully informed the Yugoslav public about the life and work of members of the Army, Lt Col Gen Milan Daljevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, said at a traditional meeting between representatives of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and Yugoslav journalists. Lt Col Gen Milisav Nikic and Col Aleksandar Stamatovic also participated in the talk held on 12 December, Army Day. Here is a report by Mijusko Tomic:

The combat training of our units and command was accompanied by technical modernization relying on our own forces, Daljevic said. Our industry supplies the greatest part of arms and military equipment based on our own technological-engineering solutions.

[Begin Daljevic recording] The implementation of the policy of economic stabilization was also in the past period treated as one of the most important tasks of the Yugoslav People's Army. There is no unit or command which has not achieved noticeable and specific results in this field. These results stem from the realization and awareness of members of the Army that the policy of economic stabilization is a long-term process, one of the key strategic problems of the struggle for self-management and for strengthening the country's defense. [end recording]

With an economical use of materials and with economies we contribute to economic stabilization, Lt Col Gen Milisav Nikic said. However, the present economic situation imposes on us the duty to further continue to make efforts to ensure everything that is necessary to strengthen national defense.

Col Aleksandar Stamatovic said that several hundreds of work organizations of our country were participating in the production of arms and military equipment.

[Begin Stamatovic recording] This year, we began the mass production of new, of certain new means. I will only mention what is particularly interesting from the standpoint of our concept: These are the new antiarmored weapons for close and medium distances which are very modern and very effective, effective against modern tanks. Mass production of modern artillery weapons has also begun, weapons having a relatively great range.

As you well know, mass production of our new plane has also begun, and our new armored transporter, which by its tactical-technical performance -- not to be too modest -- is among the very top systems of this kind in the world, is also now being mass-produced.

In 1982, significant results were achieved in exporting arms and military equipment, particularly in exporting miltiary engineering. The physical volume of exports of arms and military equipment increased in 1982, as compared with 1981, by 15 percent. This applies to the physical volume. The overall value of exports, including engineering, increased 97 percent as compared with 1981, that is, it nearly doubled. [end recording]

KOSOVO CONFERENCE CONSIDERS CRIME INCREASE

AU170815 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] A regional conference of representatives of the sociopolitical organizations, courts, prosecutor's offices and inspection services of the Prizren, Suva Reka, Orahovac and Dragas communes has discussed the observance of legality and the detection of various forms of attacks on social property. It was stressed that economic crime is increasing and it was stated that in the 11 months of this year 1,260 criminal acts were registered in Prizren region, or 11 percent more than last year.

Following a comprehensive analysis of the situation and problems in this field, specific measures and actions aimed at suppressing the negative phenomena were adopted. The conclusiosn of the third session of the LCY Central Committee point in this direction.

KOSOVO PLANS INCREASE IN PRODUCTION, EXPORTS

AU111615 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Summary] At their separate sessions today all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly approved the draft resolution on the province's socioeconomic development in 1983 and opened it up to a 1-month public discussion. Explaining the draft resolution at a joint session of all three chambers, Hasan Berisa, director of the provincial institute for social planning, said that in 1983 the Kosovo economy should increase the social production by 5.4 percent. In this connection it is planned that industrial production will increase by 7.4 percent, agricultural production by 3.5 percent, exports by about 15 percent and employment by 4.5 percent.

It is anticipated that about 2 months will be needed before the final resolution for 1983 is adopted. For this reason it was pointed out at the session of the assembly that, during the public debate, "all subjective planning factors" should clearly and realistically define their possibilities, obligations and tasks and especially determine the methods of ensuring sufficient supplies of raw materials and producer goods and find the appropriate solutions for paying the matured annuities on loans, recovering the 1982 losses and eliminating the objective difficulties and subjective shortcomings that have been apparent in the current year.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH HUNGARY -- Budapest, December 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Hungary will next year expand the volume of bilateral trade by over 10 percent in comparison with this year and bring the total volume of trade to some 700 million dollars. Next year, the same as this year, bilateral trade will be balanced. The text of the protocol on bilateral trade in the next year, signed in Budapest by Yugoslav and Hungarian Governments' plenipotentiaries, especially emphasizes the importance of cooperative transactions. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1338 GMT 16 Dec 82 LD]